REGD. NO. B. 1038

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO. 45- BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

SWARAJ OR SLAVERY, THE ISSUE

Election A Trial Of Strength

Time To Avert Blot On Bombay's Escutcheon

Jamnalal Bajaj's Appeal To Voters

A STRONG appeal to vote only for Congress candidates at the ensuing Assembly elections and a clear vindication of the Congress attitude regarding the communal Award, were made by Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, presiding over a meeting held at Narayan Mandir, Kalbadevi, under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan on Saturday.

"SEPOY OF CONGRESS"

Describing himself as a sepoy of the Congress pledged to carry out its mandate, Dr. Deshmukh said that the strength of the Congress candidates lay on the support they would receive from the people. Bombay had always been in the forefront of the National struggle, and the speaker felt no doubt that at the Assembly election, Bombay would uphold its prestige.

It was the boast of Lord Willingdon, the speaker said in continuation, that the Congress was dead, and a fitting reply to him could only be given by the nation by sending all the Congress candidates to the Central Legislature. The prestige of the Congress, an organisation that had worked for the emancipation of the rich and poor alike was at stake, and it was the paramount duty of every voter to vote for the Congress.

WHAT ARE THEIR CREDENTIALS?

"A plea has been put against us," said Dr. Deshmukh, "by our rivals that as we are doctors and pleaders, what good could be done to the country by sending us to the Assembly? I ask you to request them to enquire what they have done so far. They have only tried to help the Government in tightening the bonds of slavery securely on us."

"Whatever others might say," the speaker said, "remember that the interests of the country come first and all others next. By serving the interests of the country you would be serving your own interests best, and therefore, I appeal to you to vote for the Congress only and to nobody else."

TRIAL OF STRENGTH

In the course of a lengthy speech, Mr. K. M. Munshi, another Congress candidate for the Legislative Assembly, pointed out that the present election campaign inaugurated by the Congress Parliamentary Board, was a unique event in the history of modern India, for the mere fact that for the first time the Nation as a whole had decided to enter the Assembly. For the first time Mahatma Gandhi—the father of Non-co-operation—decided that Congressmen should go into the Assembly with his blessings and under his guidance. The election was a trial of strength between the British Government and India; and the triumph of the Congress in this election would pave the way to the country's future progress towards Swaraj.

MORE SACRIFICES BEFORE SWARAJ

"Swaraj cannot be achieved, added Mr. Munshi, "by mere parliamentary effort. Not a few lakhs as in the past, but crores will have to struggle and suffer before Swaraj could be attained. But before that end is attained we have to adopt many methods and pass through many stages. And a stern and uncompromising parliamentary effort is an indispensable method of our struggle. When mass satyagraha is impracticable, parliamentary activity is a useful "teji mandi" to save further losses, and secure larger profits."

"The response which the Congress had received from the country showed that the Nation had understood the significance of the present election," continued the speaker. Here was a question for the people, the question of choosing between the Congress and the Government. Either one must be for Swaraj or for slavery. Men who claimed to belong to neither party deceived themselves and the world.

The speaker further said that if Sir Cowasji and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta were on the right side of the issue, neither he nor Dr. Deshmukh would have stood for the Assembly. But Sir Cowasji was a self-confessed friend of Britain. He had proclaimed it from house-tops when Gandhiji and his followers were in jail. To-day European firms were canvassing for him the "Times of India" was writing leaders for him. "But the country knows where he stands. He does not stand with us—with the Congress—with the Nation."

"UNFORGIVABLE CRIME."

"If my friend, Mr. Jamnadas," said Mr. Munshi, "had not been a deserter from the Congress Flag, he would have saved me the trouble of going to the Assembly. But when the fight was on, he left the fight and abused his general. Desertion is an unforgivable crime in any national fight. And the cleverer a deserter may be the more dangerous he is for the cause.

"Bengal, Bihar, U. P., Punjab and Madras have recorded their confidence in the Congress," concluded the speaker. "Bombay has yet to stand the test. If it fails to stand the test, he loser will be Bombay, for it will have presented two seats to the British Government."

Explaining the policy of the Congress with regard to the Assembly elections, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, asked the audience solidly to support the Congress candidates at the ensuing elections.

TRIBUTES TO KALBADEVI PEOPLE.

Mr. Ganpati Shanker Desai, paid tributes to the inhabitants of Kalbadevi, who had always obeyed the mandate of the Congress implicitly, and felt sure that at the present occasion they would follow the same course. Kalbadevi had offered unparalleled sacrifices in men and money, and thus served the cause of the country, and the speaker hoped that the residents of Kalbadevi would not nullify their previous efforts at the coming elections. He also appealed to the audience not to be prejudiced by the mischievous propaganda carried on by the other candidates for the Assembly.

Mr. Madanlal Jalane said that the Congress was the only body that could look after the interests of the traders in the Legislature, and appealed to the Marwari

(Continued on page 7.)

ITALY'S PRIDE

Council Of 22 Corporations Inaugurated

'IL DUCE' ON CORPORATIVE SYSTEM

ROME, Nov. 10.

Inaugurating the Council representing 22 professional corporations, Sgr. Mussolini described the Corporative system as probably the most important event in Italian history. The inauguration occurred in the Julius Caesar Hall which was crowded with Ministers, Senators and other black-shirted personages.

Il Duce said the Council which would control all Departments of Industry, including some professions, would eventually replace the Chamber of Deputies, which belonged to the past history.

He added while Fascist regime considered all men as workers, undistinguished by social grades, it was too early to talk about redistribution of wealth. No one should expect miracles from the new system which would eventually be adopted by all Nations, because it harmonised with discipline and power.—Reuter's Special.

Sitabaldi Explosion Arrests

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Four youths arrested in connection with the bomb explosion on the Sitabaldi Main Street on 4th November were produced today before Mr. A. H. Rizvi, First Class Magistrate, and remanded to police custody till 14th November. The accused are Balkrishna Ramakant, Nardeo and Nago Marathe.

In connection with the bomb explosion on Sitabaldi Main Street on 4th November, arrests now number four, all of them being youths. Police investigations are still proceeding.—A.P.

Not Yet Out Of Danger

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

"There is some improvement in Mrs. Malaviya's condition but she is not yet out of danger", declared the doctor who is attending Mrs. Malaviya to a press representative.

Mrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya is still unconscious, but not so much as yesterday. She was able to drink some water to-day and take little fruit juice. Her temperature was 99.4 degrees and pulse 76 per minute. Her left arm is still paralysed.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

700 FISHERMEN MISSING.

SEOUL, Nov. 10.

Seven hundred fishermen are missing following a storm which struck the vessels, off Kanyo.—Reuter.

(Seoul is the chief town of Korea).

MARTIAL LAW ALONG COLORADO RIVER.

PHOENIX, Nov. 10.

Moeur, Governor of Arizona, has declared martial law, along the Colorado river on the Arizona side, of the Parker diversion dam site, and ordered the national guard to take possession of the entire area.

The Governor's action is a result of the building of a temporary bridge across the river which he contends is the direct encroachment upon the Arizona's rights.—Reuter.

BOMBAY ON TRIAL

Congress Expects Her To Do Her Duty

"C. R." APPEALS TO RETURN CONGRESSMEN

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari wires from Salem:—

"Fifty years of unbroken service, and a record of sacrifice and suffering during the last 15 years (which is unique in the history of the whole world) and during the last four years a marvellous exhibition of undaunted courage (of which any nation can be proud) certainly entitle the Congress demand for its candidates cent per cent votes of Bombay City and Province.

It is not the candidates in their personal capacity that demand the right and opportunity to represent the people, but it is Congress with all its history. Surely no question of community, caste or religion should affect the fulfilment of this claim.

After a full session of the Indian National Congress has endorsed the resolutions, adopted by the All-India Congress Committee, it is not open to anyone, who recognises the wisdom of national discipline, to contest the claim of Congress candidates.

"AUSSIES" TO PLAY IN INDIA?

Private Team To Be Invited In 1935/36

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

At a full meeting of the Cricket Control Board, this afternoon, Nawab Sir Liyakat Hyatkhan presiding, it was decided to invite a private Australian team in winter 1935/36 for three months, for 12 to 15 matches. The Maharaja of Patiala has offered all assistance in this connection.—United Press.

INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR S. AFRICA

I. C. C. Board To Explore Possibilities

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

The letter from the Metropolitan Suburban Cricket Union containing an invitation to Indians for visiting South Africa in 1937, was discussed at a full meeting of the Cricket Control Board, this afternoon, Nawab Sir L. Hyatkhan presiding. It was decided that the Indian Cricket Control Board will correspond and investigate the possibilities.

I.-U.C.C. WELCOMED.

The meeting also approved the affiliation of the Maharashtra Cricket Association directly to the control of the Board. The introduction of Inter-University Cricket Championship was unanimously welcomed and it was decided to prepare a scheme in consultation with the University heads.—United Press.

CAR TURNS TURTLE

Occupants Injured: Child Killed Outright

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

Seven members of a Marwari family were involved in a serious motor accident on the Nagpur-Bhandara Road to-day, while out on a pleasure trip.

It appears that Pannamal, the owner of the car who was driving it was negotiating a turn on the return journey when the car skidded and overturned throwing out all the seven occupants who sustained injuries. A child aged a year and a half was killed, almost instantly, before medical aid could be obtained.—A. P.

MADRAS ELECTIONS

12,000 Out Of 15,131 Voters Vote

HUGE SUCCESS FOR CONGRESSMEN?

MADRAS, Nov. 01.

South India is likely to return nearly, if not actually cent per cent, for Congress, and it would ill become Bombay City to do less."

FEATURE OF POLLING

More than fifty per cent of the voters had exercised the franchise in all divisions of the Madras city by 12 noon, with few exceptions. A feature of the polling in the City non-Mahomedan constituency was the presence of a large number of women voters at the various polling booths.

Of the 3,134 women voters, it is expected that the great bulk will exercise the franchise before polling closes

Polling for the South Mahomedan constituency in the City for which the contestants are Syed Murtuza Sahib and Mr. Mahomed Mohideen Maracair, also proceeded steadily from the morning. Brisk polling is reported from all nine non-Mahomedan rural constituencies. Congress candidates are contesting all these constituencies besides the City urban non-Mahomedan and Commerce constituencies.

12,000 OUT OF 15,131 VOTERS VOTE.

By 4 p.m. nearly 10,500 voters in all the 30 divisions of the city constituency, had exercised the franchise, out of a total of 15,131 voters. It is expected that before polling closes more than 12,000 votes will be polled.

The counting takes place tomorrow.

For the Commerce constituency for which Sir Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty (Congress) are the contestants, it is learnt that more than 1,400 voters had polled by the evening out of 1,562 voters spread throughout the Presidency. Votes will be counted on Monday.

Munshi's Reply To Critics Jamnadas Booed

(See Page 5)

RAJEN BABU CANCELS TOUR

Attack Of Asthma Again

PATNA, Nov. 10.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has again been attacked with Asthma and has consequently cancelled his whole tour programme in connection with election propaganda in Tirhoot Division.

There is, however, no cause of anxiety for his health.—United Press.

CONGRESS LEADS

Brisk Polling At Beawar

BEAWAR, Nov. 10.

The Beawar voting has made the Congress leaders jubilant. Of the thousand votes so far cast, the Congress candidate Mr. Mukut Beharilal polled 700 votes. Polling is still going on.

Reports are also received from Nasirabad and Kekri that the Congress candidates are leading at polls there. Ajmere votes would be recorded on November 12.—United Press.

Straight Fight In Delhi

Asaf Ali Pitted Against Nanakchand

Hindu Sabha's Support To Latter: "Very Bright Chances For Former"?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10

Whether right under the nose of the Government of India, Congress has sufficient influence and whether the system of joint electorates whereby Congress swears is suitable in India will be the two issues that will be devided by voters of Delhi on 13th and 14th instant, in election to the Assembly for which stage is very nearly set. As is well known, there are only two candidates, Mr. Asaf Ali (Congress) and Rai Sahib Nanakchand, an Independent candidate, who, last night was promised support by Hindu Mahasabha, through its President, Bhai Permanand, who came specially, last evening from the Punjab.

The recent withdrawal of Sjt. Shivnarain, an advocate of Delhi, from the field, under the pressure of Congress leaders, Vallabhbhai Patel and Bhulabhai Desai, and as a reprisal against Pandit Malaviya's indecisiveness to adopt him as a Nationalist Party candidate, has led to a straight fight between Congress, as represented by Asaf Ali and the others through Mr. Nanakchand.

EFFECT OF RAJEN BABU'S APPEAL

The timely warning issued by Sjt. Rajendra Prasad to the voters of Delhi, to realise their special responsibility in view of the fact Delhi happens to be a joint electorate constituency, appears to have a very settling effect on the minds of a large number of voters, among whom cross-currents and under-currents have been at work for some days past. All sorts of suggestions have been made against the Congress candidate, Mr. Asaf Ali, on communal grounds, the latest objection being that because he has a Hindu wife, and believes in civil marriages, which are against the precepts of Islam, therefore, Muslims should not vote for him. Dr. Ansari has just returned to Delhi after his visit to Bombay, for the Congress session, and he is exerting his influence against this form of campaign. One of the voters and myself have received altogether two appeals on behalf of Asaf Ali and four on behalf of Nanakchand. The latest of the appeals, on behalf of Sjt. Nanakchand, is supported by the titled gentry of Delhi. Voters in the Delhi Constituency number 11,460, of whom a little over 8,000 are Hindus, over 3,000 are Muslims, 300 Europeans, and 50 Indian Christians.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE AT STAKE

This is the first time that not only the Congress is officially contesting the Assembly election in Delhi, but it is staking its influence and prestige on the election in Delhi, because it is the general constituency. Bhai Permanand paid a visit last night, in support of Sjt. Nanakchand, as the Hindu Mahasabha could not find a better substitute after Shivnarain's withdrawal. Dr. Satyapal is arriving this evening to give a helping hand to the Congress candidate. Between Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Ansari, the Congress Parliamentary Board is confident of Mr. Asaf Ali's victory, while Rai Sahib Nanakchand is expecting support of certain sections, and the Muslim Association appears to adopt a neutral attitude. Ulemas are actively supporting Asaf Ali.

It is regrettable that the Government of India, unlike the Provincial Government, have not declared 13th and 14th inst. as holidays, while holidays were given

(Continued on page 7.)

In Last Competition
EIGHT PERSONS WON
Rs. 100 Each

CLOSING DATE OF
Utility Competition
(PAGE 8)
14th NOVEMBER 1934
Rs. 1000 In Prizes
SEND YOUR ENTRIES EARLY

BROADCASTING, MEDIUM OF MASS COMMUNICATION

Most Effective Means To Keep In Closest Touch With Rest Of World, Says Col. Hardinge

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov, 8.

Colonel H. R. Hardinge of the Indian Village-Welfare Association of London who is visiting India to popularise rural broadcasting in this country, has arrived at Hyderabad on a brief visit. On Mr. Mahboob Ali's invitation, Col. Hardinge inspected the studio-transmitter at Mr. Mahboob Ali's experimental broadcasting station on Tuesday and was much impressed by the efficiency of the installation. He again visited it last night when Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Akhil Jung Bahadur, Chairman and Member, respectively, of the Hyderabad Broadcasting Board, and Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Director General, District Police, were present.

VALUE OF BROADCASTING

Col. Hardinge in a brief broadcast talk on rural broadcasting paid a tribute to Mr. Mahboob Ali on the pioneer work so successfully done by him in making Hyderabad radio-minded. He added that India was lagging far behind the rest of the world in broadcasting, for, while there were nearly 200,000,000 listeners-in the world, there were scarcely one lakh in India inspite of its population of nearly 30 crores. The people of India, he continued, had to appreciate the value of broadcasting both in towns and in villages. Particularly in villages, which would greatly benefit by it as they could thus be educated in the laws of health, could derive wholesome recreation and could also learn, each in their own vernaculars, how best to improve their agricultural prosperity. Broadcasting, he added, as a medium of mass-communication had revolutionised Europe and America, as it was the most effective means for every country to keep in closest touch with the rest of the world.

He hoped that broadcasting in India, and Hyderabad State in particular, where a start in the right direction had already been made, would progress rapidly and that the country in th's respect would soon fall in line with the rest of the world.

EXPLAINS HIS MISSION

Interviewed by a representative of Associated Press, Col. Hardinge who is leaving for Madras to-day on his way to Peshawar, denied that he was visiting India on the invitation of the Punjab Government and said that as one who was closely connected with the Indian Village Welfare Association and the East India Association of London, he had come out to encourage as much as he could the spread of rural broadcasting in India in every possible way, and that he hoped to stay for a couple of years.

Sir Akbar in a brief talk dwelt on the efforts of the Hyderabad Government to initiate a scheme for rural broadcasting in the State and expressed his thanks to Col. Hardinge for visiting Hyderabad.—A. P.

TRAGEDY ON NEW YEAR DAY

Youth Killed In Explosion While Preparing Crackers

"Death due to shock from severe burns resulting from the accidental explosion of a bottle containing explosive powder," was the verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest held on the body of Abdul Aziz Nashiruddin (20) on Saturday.

Evidence given before the City Coroner showed that the deceased was trying to prepare "detonating balls" from some explosive powder on Thursday last at the Marina Mansion, Chowpatty. While removing the metalic screw-cap of the bottle containing the powder, it exploded injuring Nashiruddin who died subsequently.

SOLD COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE

Found guilty of the charge of having sold two packets of cocaine on the 22nd of September last at Surti Mohalla in Tank Bunder, without a licence, Azim Doshmahomed was sentenced on Saturday by the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, to pay a fine of Rs. 175 or in default to undergo three months' R.I.

TWO DEATHS FROM FRACTURE OF SKULL

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the inquest held over the body of Ganpat Dhondu Powar (50), who died of fracture of skull and laceration of brain when he was knocked down by a victoria at the junction of Kandewadi Road on the 4th of November last.

A similar verdict was also given at the inquest of Ebrahim Karamelli who died on Friday at the K.E.M. Hospital, Dadar.

Evidence showed that the deceased was standing on the footboard of a motor-lorry and while passing another stationery lorry, he accidentally got himself jammed and later succumbed to the injuries.

Bohra Celebration

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, Nov. 7

The Dawoodi Bohra Community of Surat celebrated last night their recent victory in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner at Nagpur.

All the localities where the community resided were brilliantly illuminated and the whole community turned out in masses to participate in the general rejoicings.

A procession was formed and started from the residence of the Amil Saheb, Bhai Saheb Eshakbhai Sahib and toured the principal localities. The several volunteer corps in the front followed by school children chanting the the praise of their Mullaji Saheb in turn followed by the principal dignitories and students of the "Daras" (the seat of Arabic learning provided free of all costs and free of boarding and lodging expenses by the Mullaji Saheb) numbering over 200, presented a very pleasing appearance. The principal residents also formed part of the procession, which was honoured by the Amil Sahib being seated in a motor car specially garlanded for the purpose.

A crowded gathering then took place in the hall of the "Daras" referred to above, where after the recital of verses from the Koran by little girls, speeches were delivered for the occasion. Dr. Tayebhoy Salebhoy referred in feeling terms to the success of the community, the greatest in the past hundred years. He was followed by Mr. Abdulalli M. Vasi who drew the attention of the meeting to the salient features of the judgment.

A banquet was given to the whole community to-day, as a fitting close to a successful fete.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE ARMISTICE DAY

BY RAJA JAI PRITHVI BAHADUR SINGH OF BAJANG (Nepal), (National Chairman, World Fellowship of Faiths.)

I feel I must write a few words in remembrance of the Armistice that was declared 16 years ago today. This is naturally a moment of reminiscences. Our minds are carried to that fateful day which saved our civilization from an upheaval that wellnigh overwhelmed it. We recall those horrible years of bloodshed and destruction, when the grim spectre of war weighed like a nightmare on the heart of the world. When at last the respite came, when, having come to the very brink of utter destruction, we cried halt, with what a feeling of relief we acclaimed the day! There was a frenzy of joy and thanksgiving in the capitals of the world. Who would have thought then that the world would soon forget the lessons of the war. Those were the days when the word "Peace" was on the lips of every man, woman and child. The feeling for peace was so strong that they christened with that name all sorts of things. For instance, in a city like Geneva they have Rue de la paix, cafe, hotel and even garage. That was the time when President Woodrow Wilson conceived the idea of the League of Nations to prevent the possibility of another war. But, alas, the frailty of human memory. Already the horror of those nightmare years is passing into forgetfulness, or, what is worse still, is made light of. Those who are wise in reading the signs of the times say that the conditions for the world-war are even more favourable today than they were in the year 1914. At any rate, it is obvious that the enthusiasm for peace has steadily waned during the last sixteen years. I say this from personal experience.

LIP-SERVICE TO PEACE.

When I visited the West in 1929, I found people everywhere eloquent in paying lip-service in the cause of permanent peace, though at heart most of them were more than doubtful of its possibility. When I again visited Europe, America ,China and Japan during the last year, I found that even the lip-service that used to be paid was growing more and more meagre and in some quarters was grudgingly done. Indeed, I found that certain Governments were definitely discouraging all pacifist activities, as tending to be anti-national or unpatriotic.

When we remember that there is growing amongst us a fresh generation to whom the evils of the last Great War are only legendary, we shall best realize how baneful may be the effects of the ill-concealed propaganda for war that is flooding the world.

INOFFENSIVE HOBBY.

Here in India I have come across some highly intellectual people who do not at all believe in the possibility of peace, and look upon my activities in this connection as perhaps an inoffensive hobby. I have, of course, met not a few people who have unstintingly lauded my humble efforts and given their moral support. But, unfortunately, in this financial age moral support by itself does not amount to much and there are few people who are willing to give of their time or money for such a cause. The result is that all movements for peace are either still-born or lead a stunted existence.

DANGER OF WAR REAL.

Inspite of all this we should not despair of peace, for the simple reason that we dare not do it. Who can contemplate the horrors of another war with equanimity? It is universally agreed that the next war, if it should be fought, will be immensely more destructive than the one through which the world staggered to a belated armistice which is being remembered all over the world to-day. Let the cynics say what they will, the world at large cannot afford to copy their pessimism, for in this matter despair is equal to disaster. When we despair of peace, we actually court war. Who of us remembering the years of 1914—1918, and all the evils that have followed in their wake can do this? On the other hand neither can we sit idle and hope, however earnestly, that there may be no war. This way also lies disaster. To trust that mere hope and pious professions of peace will make the possibility of war any the more remote is to live in a fool's paradise. Neither cynical defeatism nor undue optimism will help us. Let us then realize once and for all that the danger of war to-day is very real; and let us also make up our minds that we can and will remove this danger from our midst. Until then one can never too often recall to mind the words of the poet, "Lest we forget. Lest we forget."

POPPY DAY IN BOMBAY

As Armistice Day falls on Sunday this year, poppy sellers were out yesterday collecting money for the ex-services associations. Many motorists decorated the radiators of their cars with poppies, and the vendors did good business.

BAY STORM WEAKENS

Night Temperature Below Normal From Konkan To Orissa

POONA, Nov. 10.

The storm in the Bay of Bengal moved northeastwards and crossed the Arakan Coast near Akyab early this morning and has weakened. It caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Burma and scattered showers in Assam and East Bengal. The western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir. Night temperatures were below normal from Konkan to Orissa.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Mandalay and Akyab three inches each; Monywa two; Lashio, Minbu, Maymyo and Kyaukpyu one and a half each; Rangoon and Yamethin three quarters each; Silchar two and Coxs Bazaar and Chittagaong one and a half each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Burma and light falls of rain or snow will occur in Kashmir.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.057 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 4.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.1 degrees 3.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

FATAL FALL FROM RUNNING TRAIN

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held on the body of Sitaram Laxman who died at the J.J. Hospital on Friday as a sequel to a fall from a fast up-electric train of the B.B.&C.I. Railway.

ALLEGED MALTREATMENT BY TEHSHILDAR

Punjab Zemindars Demand Compensation

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Information has been received from Kasur that Sardars Tara Singh and Ujagar Singh, Zamindars of village Orara, have served notices on the local Naib Tehsildar demanding Rs. 500 each as compensation for alleged maltreatment and molestation caused to them in the course of revenue collection on August 18.

Failing compliance within two months they propose instituting civil proceedings against the said officer.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. S. H. Covernton lunched at the Government House on Friday.

Lady Brabourne attended the Armistice Day Ball on the Coopeyage on Friday.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted, Educated Brahmin Widow to marry one established Head-Master, Pay Rs. 150, age 30. Apply Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B.A., Honorary Secretary, Vidhava Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. (3216).

Educated young man of 25, of very respectable family holding Government Post desires suitable match, girl must be fair Hindu accomplished. No caste restriction. Samajist Marathi-speaking preferred. Apply immediately Box No. 3208, "Bombay Chronicle"..

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujerati knowing as House Surgeon for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials, Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (3209).

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage, Olympia Tea Company, 162, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted failed G. D. A.'s and Bank Clerks to join Lakmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, (Government Recognised). Noor Buildings, Dadar, for rapid revision courses for R. A. Final and Institute of Bankers Examinations, 1935, Sessions commence 12th November, 3213).

PARAMOUNT FILM Co.

Sets a New Hall Mark of Screen Entertainment In Presenting

Subash Movietone

Maiden Production

Hoor-e-Baghdad

A Story of thousand thrills, Sensational Adventures, Smashing Dialogue and Sweet Music.

Starring Miss SWAROOPRANI (Nightingale)

Master BACHA and SUPERBLY

Supported by VIMALA JANA and others.

Hurry up at once to—

Imperial Talkies

Lamington Road

TIME—5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M. Saturday Sunday & Holiday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

CONTINUED FOR THE **5th Week**

And Still Going Strong!

PRABHAT'S Glorious Musical

AMRIT MANTHAN

Featuring

SHANTA APTE

NALINI TARKHAD

Also showing Prabhat's first Indian Cartoon

'JAMBUKAKA' KRISHNA

TALKIES

(New Charni Road)

Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.

Extra Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays

Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

Extra Matinee at 3 p.m.

On Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

CONTINUED FOR THE **2nd Week**

NEW THEATRES' ROMANTIC THRILLER

DAKU MANSUR

Featuring

UMA SHASHI

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DIRECTED BY

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"THE MAN OF SORROWS"

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A specially improvised stage (130 feet long) fitted with powerful amplifiers

Wonderful Scenery — Historic Costumes — Soul-stirring Music.

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ADMISSION:—Re. 1, and annas 8

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The supreme artiste of the screen in an enthralling role in a drama of unusual interest

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A thing of flame and fire with heart interest. Brisk action, the clamour of swords, packed with thrills

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FURTHER RISE OF 9 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Favourable Reports About Next Year's Cotton Programme

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat And Linseed Strong And Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Nov 10

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market ruled firm owing to favourable reports in connection with the Government's next year's cotton programme. There was fairly good activity and spot houses were buyers. Southern offerings were limited.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold was quiet but silver was firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STRONG

Wheat and linseed developed a strong tendency on account of the better technical position.

JUTE AND RUBBER VERY STEADY

Jute and rubber ruled very steady. Tea prices remained unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Nov. 10
Previous closing	12.26
To-day's opening	12.30
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	12.35
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

	Liverpool, Nov 10
Previous closing	6.53
To-day's opening	6.58
Difference	+ .05
To-day's closing	6.60
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 215-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 10

Cotton continued to forge ahead owing to favourable reports in connection with the Government's next year's cotton programme although some quarters doubt the efficacy of the proposed increase in the acreage. Meanwhile traders are anxiously awaiting the Government decision on this matter in this month and generally business remained restricted pending the clarification of prevailing uncertainties.

With an improved outlook in other commodities, trading in December opened at 12.30 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. Fairly good activity was in evidence on some spot houses buying and with southern traders offerings to a limited extent, prices rose, December touching 12.34. At this stage some slight setback occurred on some southern offerings but eventually the market again improved on some covering and December closed at 12.35 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 10

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.14/12.14) 12.30/12.29
January (12.26/12.26) 12.41/12.40
March (12.27/12.27) 12.39/12.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 10

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.54) 6.60
American March (6.50) 6.57
Egyptian January (8.34) 8.38
Egyptian March (8.34) 8.39

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 10
10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M improved from Rs. 214-4 to Rs. 215-8 at night as the New York cotton market closed with a rise of 9 points.

LONDON SHARE MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received on Nov. 6 the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£3. 3.0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0. 9. 9.
Turner and Newall	2. 8.6.
Associated Electric Industries	1. 2.0.
Attock Oil	0.11.3.
Associated Portland Cement	1.15.9.
Electric Supply Corporation	2.17.6.
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0.15.9.
Beira Railways	0.14.0.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2.15.9.
Marconi International Marine	1.11.0.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3. 3.9.
General Electric Ord.	2. 6.0.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4. 4.4½

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Nov 10
Previous closing	4.99 1/2
To-day's opening	4.99 1/2
To-day's closing	4.99

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Nov 10
Previous closing	4.98 13/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99 1/4
Difference	+.00 7/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Nov 10
Previous closing	75.65
To-day's opening	75.71
To-day's closing	75.78
Difference	+.13

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 10

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99-1/8 and then slightly rose to 4.99-3/8. Subsequently movements were very narrow. The closing rate was 4.99 1/4.

The franc opened at 75.71 and then advanced to 75.78 with the rate, recording no further movement. The closing rate was 75.78.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 10

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 3/4d.	24d.
Forward	23 7/8d.	24 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 10

Gold (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-6

BULLION

London, Nov 10

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (23 3/4d.) 24d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 10

3 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 p.c.) 11/16 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 10
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.69 7/8) 5.69 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.68) 37.62
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (58.28) 58.31
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4 5/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 10

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/4, 65/7 and 65/10. The market was more active on fairly good speculative support influenced by better foreign advices while some covering also followed on good London cables. Prices closed firm at Rs. 66-5, 66-8 and 66-11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/11 and 34/12. Trading was rather quiet in the absence of any stimulating foreign cables and lack of buying orders. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/10/3, 34/11 and 34/12.

L. M. and S. Rly. 4 p.c. G'tee Pref.	81.15.0.
International Rlys. of C. America	dol.5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1.14.9.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 6.9.
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1.12.0.
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0.19.3.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0. 9.1½
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0. 2.6.
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0. 6.7.6 p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 60-3/4, March 64-7/8 and May 66-1/8. Prices ruled steady but business was very much restricted owing to the lack of support.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 10

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99-3/4. Prices were steady on better technical position of the market but traders hesitated and actual business was very small.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 10

Argentine linseed opened steady but there was not much doing owing to the lack of enquiry with traders holding back pending the clarification of the crop outlook. December closed at 11.80.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 10

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/8 buyers £229 1/4 sellers) closed
Lead £10 3/16 buyers £10 7/16 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper £30 to £30 3/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (£15 1/4 paid) £15 1/4 sellers
Dunlop Nov (£18 sellers) £18 sellers.
Lightening Nov (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 7/16 paid and buyers
Jan-March (6 9/16) 6 9/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11 1/8) £10 15/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 5/16) £10 5/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Nov 10 10-30 p.m. Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 0 9
Wheat May	4 5 6
Linseed May	6 1 9

The tone was steady

BLUE BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

	Bombay, Nov 10 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 p.m.	6 2 0
Rates at 12 noon	6 1 6
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 1 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 1 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 1 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 1 6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 10

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 5/8) dol 31 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/4) dol 11 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/4) dol 35 1/8
U S Steel (dol 75 3/8) dol 77

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 10

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

Mr. Eyre Gordon, Finance Member, Central Provinces, having to proceed on leaving not exceeding four months for urgent reasons of private affairs, Mr. N. J. Roughton, I. C. S., who is officiating as temporary member, Governor's Executive Council assumed charge of the office.

JAPAN'S POLICY OF SOUND INFLATION

Finance Minister's Statement Sends Up Stocks

TOKYO, Nov. 9.

The assurance given by the Finance Minister that the Government would continue to present its policy of "sound inflation" had an immediate reaction on the Stock Exchange, where the recent selling wave was replaced by bullish enthusiasm, and shares rose one to six points, cottons, rayons, coals and munitions being especially buoyant.

The Finance Minister stated further that the Government would refrain from additional taxation apart from an emergency tax to meet a portion of the budgetary deficit.—Reuter.

FOR SELLING ADULTERATED GHEE

Seven Persons Fined By Municipal Courts

The Executive Health officer of Bombay Municipality writes:

During the weex enging 3-11-1934, the following persons who were prosecuted for selling adulterated ghee were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazgaon, at the Esplanade and Mazgaon Police Courts respectively on the dates given below:—

Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade Police Court.

(1) Mr. Dewji Mefa, Owner, at No. 80, Bapu Khote Street was convicted and fined Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment on 2-11-34 for selling ghee adulterated to the exxtent of 85 per cent.

(2) Mr. Gangji Hirji, Vendor, at No. 6, 1st Pophal Wadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment on 2-11-34 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 67.2 per cent.

(3) Mr. Murji Varjang Owner, at No. 57, Khetwadi Main Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment on 2-11-34 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 82.7 per cent.

(4) Mr. Ebrahim Issa, Owner and Vendor at No. 13, Banian Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 or in default one month's simple imprisonment on 2-11-34 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 50.9 per cent.

(5) Mr. Hirji Vekji, Vendor, at No. 53, 1st Pathan Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 or in default one month's simple imprisonment on 2-11-34 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 61.8 per cent.

(6) Mr. G. R. Sawant, Vendor at Irani's Chawl, Ranade Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 3-11-34 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 60.9 per cent.

(7) Mr. Hursee Virjee, Owner and Vendor and at Library Building, D'Silva Road, Dadar, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 3-11-34 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 100 per cent.

Municipal Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade and Mazgaon Police Courts respectively on the dates given below:—

PROPAGANDA FOR SHETH WALCHAND

Mr. Firodea Contradicts Rumour

Mr. K. S. Firodea Ahmednagar City wires:

Absolutely false news is being circulated by the workers of Sheth Walchand in Nagar District to the effect that I am supporting the candidature of Walchand Sheth I hereby publicly declare that I am moving in the district to canvass votes for the Congress candidates Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil. I therefore request that everybody at this juncture should vote for Congress.

BREAKDOWN OF CLEARING BANKS BILL BUYING AGREEMENT

ABNORMAL CHEAPNESS OF MONEY AND DOWNWARD TREND OF DISCOUNT RATES

Treasury Bills Allotted At Record Low Level Of 5sh 3d.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 10

In the Money Market, abnormal cheapness of money due to the breakdown of the clearing bank's bill buying agreement, mentioned on November 5 resulted in the further downward trend of discount rates and this week's treasury Bills were allotted at an average rate of 5 sh. 3d. which is only a shade above the record low level of October 1933.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular some profit-taking following yesterday's spirited upturn.

EUROPEAN ACQUITTED

Alleged Attempt To Attack Passenger And Use Of Abusive Language

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The trial by Jury of George Davison, a European representative of Camp and Company, Bombay under Section 504 I.P.C. (intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of public peace) took place in the court of Lala Gulwant Rai, Additional Sessions Judge, Lahore. The Jury consisted of two Europeans, one Anglo-Indian and two Indians.

Three out of 5 jurors were of the opinion that the accused was not guilty. The Additional Sessions Judge agreeing with the majority acquitted the accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that on May 5, 1934 last Mr. Moti Ram Agarwal, Manager of Messrs. B. R. Herman and Mohatta Ltd., Lahore, the complainant, who was to proceed from Lahore to Delhi on business, had a second class berth of Down Frontier Mail reserved for himself. When he arrived at the station, he found that the whole second class compartment was vacant and only a berth reserved for him. He occupied the berth and asking his servant to spread his bedding on that berth, went to the other platform. He was returning to his platform when his servant met him on the platform and informed him that two Sahibs entered his compartment and had thrown his bedding down on the floor.

ON THE PLATFORM.

He accompanied his servant to the compartment and on not seeing his bed on the berth inquired of the accused and his companion as to why they had thrown the bed off the berth. The companion of the accused replied that the berth had just a moment before been reserved for him and his companion. On this, the complainant pointed out that there was no chit at the seat showing reservation and that when the complainant had occupied the berth it could not be reserved afterwards. The accused and his companion then straightway started abusing the complainant and the railway clerk. When the complainant protested against their behaviour the accused abused him more and addressed him with the following words: "Indian, 'Blackie,' 'Niggar', shut up etc."

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF ATTACK.

The accused made an attempt to attack the complainant with a closed fist but was stopped by the two ladies who were with the accused and his companion. The accused refused to give his name to the complainant. In the meanwhile the train whistled and moved. The complainant got into the train. The companion of the accused also boarded the train, but the accused and two ladies remained on the platform. The companion of the accused who told his name, S. R. Lewis, Editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore went on using abusive language against the complainant, but the latter kept quiet. At Amritsar the police refused to interfere saying that it was not a cognizable offence.

On his return to Lahore the complainant happened to see the accused in his office. He later enquired his name and address and filed the complaint.—United Press.

VILE PARLE THANKS SOKLIBAI PUNAMCHAND

Munificent Donation For Education Society

Under the auspices of Shree Vile Parle Kelvani Mandal a public meeting was held at Vile Parle on 4th inst., to honour Shreemati Goklibai Punamchand for the splendid donation of Rs. 50,000. She has made to the Vile Parle. Education Society. The function was presided over by Sheth Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji. The programme included among various items, speeches from distinguished speakers, and "Garbas" and dances of the girls of the school.

The president of the Society Mr. Bhagwanlal Bhatt briefly narrating the history of the Rastriya Shala, explained the formation of the education Society, which aimed at changing. The Rastriya Shala into a High School. The Society was constituted largely on the same lines as the other Suburban Educational Societies.

Mr. Gunvantrai R. Desai the Secretary of the Society exhorted charitably disposed persons to do their utmost to subscribe to the funds of the Society, which aimed among ither things to make The High School a residential one. The minimum present needs of the Society are to the extent of Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs.

Mr. Maneklal the younger brother of Shreemati Goklibai replying on her behalf thanked the president and others for the kind references to her in their respective speeches.

The President then announced that the Rashtriya Shala would hence forth be called 'Shreemati Goklibai Punamchand Pitamber High School".

The proceedings then terminated with a splendid programme of melodious, "Garbas" of the girls of the School".

Better Undertone In New York Cotton

Government Programme To Help American Planters

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE")

New York, Nov. 10.

The long-range outlook in cotton continues dubious.

Although no definite decision has been reached as yet, various reports anticipate the next year's increase in acreage varying from 30,00,000 to 70,00,000 involving the possibility of the crop of 1,25,00,000 bales.

The market presents a better undertone due to the strength in stocks and more active print-cloth market.

Exporters have been slowly raising their bids which fact reflets the decrease in available foreign growths.

Pourparlers about 5,00,000 bales of cotton to be given to Germany by way of "barter" are in progress.

Private discussions about the initiation of the Government programme enabling American planters to better compete with foreign markets have been renewed.

International Trade Recovery & Higher Price Of Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

"The International trade recovery should be greatly assisted by higher prices of gold which, apart from stimulating production in West Africa and elsewhere and eliminating the fears of scarcity of the metal, will increase the buying power of certain countries, especially South America, which have been hard hit by the fall in commodity prices, giving them time to stage a fresh lease of business life", states Mr. Henry Schroeder in the "Quarterly Review."

Russia is prominent among the countries profiting by the growing output of the metal and its high price ended expected to displace Canada for the second place among the world gold-producing countries, and her buying-power should be so greatly stimulated to prove an important factor in the European recovery.

The increased world production has been largely absorbed by speculative purchases and hoarding, but the inevitable increase in gold backing for credit will have the same effect as the discovery and development of Rand, namely, the period of activity and prosperous enterprise which was only terminated by the War.

HINDU NEED NOT BE AFRAID OF AWARD

There was a very lively election meeting on the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road, on Friday evening, when speeches were made by prominent Congressmen in support of the Congress candidates to the Legislative Assembly. Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh addressed the meeting, and Sjt. S. K. Patil presided.

Mr. Patil explained to the audience the Congress decision "vis-a-vis" the Communal Award.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi who addressed next, said:—

"Hindus need not be afraid of the Communal Award. They are a vast majority in the country. They form the warp and waft of the Nation. And no attempt to destroy the Nations solidarity by dividing India into fourteen departments will ever drive the Hindu into the arms of the enemies of the country.

"Towards the minority communities like the Parsis the attitude of the Congress is clear. It believes that the majority community must make voluntary sacrifices so that the interests of the minority communities are duly safeguarded. There is no greater safety to a minority community than to be national in their attitude. Where would the Parsis had been, if its Tatas, Dadabhais and Phirozeshahs, had been clannish instead of being the architects of national life? What would its position have been, if it has practised that some of my Parsi friends are preaching—Parsis for the Parsi. It is a foolish cry. I know life in Bombay as well as any one also in the city. Parsis and other communities are integral and interdependent parts of the some nation, and the interests of the Parsis cannot be safer than in the hands of the Congress."

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh severely criticised the attitude of those who turned great principles into election stunts. He defended the attitude of the Congress in regard to the Communal Award and said that it was the only correct attitude which the Congress, could take.

THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Goa Hindu Association Three Running races will be held on the 18th instant open to Goan Hindus only. (1) 3 Mile Race for boys of 18 and above. (2) 1 Mile race for boys of 15 to 18, and (3) Half-Mile race for boys of 10 to 15.

Entries will close on 13th instant. Particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary.

BASIC INDUSTRIES MUST BE REVIVED

Mysore's Ex-Dewan Commends Mr. Rao's Rural Scheme

Further support to the Village Reconstruction Scheme of Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao was given by Sir M. Visveswaraya, retired Dewan of Mysore, in the course of an intimate talk with Mr. Rao on Saturday evening at the former's residence at Warden Road, Bombay.

Sir M. Visveswaraya expressed his entire satisfaction with, and extended his hearty approval to, Mr. Rao's five-year plan of economic rehabilitation of the poverty-stricken village population.

"Though I am strongly of the opinion that the prosperity of our nation as a whole lies in the development of our heavy industries," the ex-Dewan said, "the revival of the small, basic industries of the villages is an immediate necessity to-day and will go a long way, if not to provide wealth and luxury to our village population, at least to keep the wolf from the door of many a villager who to-day goes without even one full meal a day."

INDIFFERENCE & SUSPICION

Sir M. Visveswaraya emphasised that there was great scope in the country for the starting or revival of many such village industries, but what was lacking was, not certainly the will to work or the necessary intelligence in the people, but proper organisation and the spirit of united effort. Another factor the pioneer reformer had to contend with was the spirit of indifference, and at times even of suspicion entertained by the Government of the day in such matters; but he hoped that this state of affairs would materially change for the better within a few years with the introduction of the anticipated scheme of Provincial Autonomy.

Another crying need of the present day according to Sir M. Visveswaraya was the systematic and proper compilation of economic surveys of the villages year after year, which would serve in a very effective manner to open the eyes of the villagers to the importance and utility of such schemes of village uplift undertaken by Mr. Rao.

RECALLS HIS VISIT.

Recalling the days of his Dewanship in Mysore, Sir M. Visveswaraya said that he had always evinced great interest in Mr. Rao's work at Tagadur. When years ago he visited the village he was much impressed with the forward condition of the people there as compared with the people of other villages. He presented Mr. Rao with a copy of his book on "Rural Reconstruction in India" for the latter's guidance and once again stressed the necessity of the preparation and publication of village economic surveys. He wished Mr. Rao every success in his patriotic venture.

SPOT HOUSES BUY NEAR MONTHS

Absence Of Any Selling In New York Market

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM

Active Trade Support In Liverpool

Bombay, Nov. 10.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of any selling influenced by Spot Houses buying and strength of Wall-Street. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 2 points with December 12.14. There was utter absence of selling and prices advanced 13 points from the opening level and the market closed at a net rise of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.50c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 12.59c. per lb.

HIGEST BASIS.

"Heavier domestic and Far Eastern fixation, together with speculative buying, developed in the temporarily oversold condition of the market. Renewed fears of inflation, the increasing tightness of the spot situation in the South, and the widespread belief that the Administration is veering from social reform to actual encouragement of business expansion as a means of absorbing the unemployed and thus reducing expenditure on relief were primarily responsible for the improved tone.

Demand is not yet aggressive, but it is sufficient readily to absorb the moderate volume of hedging and of Liverpool and Continental selling. Southern advices indicate that 75 to 90 per cent of the shorter cottons are going into Government loans or are being held independently for higher prices, with the result that it is almost impossible to buy medium and higher grades in staples below one inch, despite the fact that basis is the highest in the memory of the oldest shippers.

RESISTING PREMIUMS

Domestic and foreign spinners are resisting payment of current premiums, but there is a widespread feeling that they must meet the views of owners or else go without cotton. After having remained out of the market for an unusually long time merchants, too, are naturally buying sparingly.

As a result prospects are bright; hedge selling is likely to be small and contracts relatively scarce particularly as speculators are not disposed to engage in operations for the decline following the long period of intense dullness in the demand for cotton.

Textiles are showing decided signs of broadening business, with mills insisting on full prices on account of the strength of raw cotton.

Harvesting is progressing rapidly in the West, but has been delayed in the East owing to the recent heavy rains. Grades are proving unusually high in the West, but they have been lowered considerably in the East. Yield prospects are little changed.—"M. G. Commercial.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 6.53. There was scattered buying on good Alexandria and lower sterling. There was also trade support induced by satisfactory progress over liquidation of German commercial debts. Later on there was some straddle and hedge-selling which was absorbed by trade buying. The market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced one point at 6.81d.

Indian Cotton Futures closed unchanged and Sakel Egyptians advanced 7 to 5 points. Uppers futures closed 3 to 4 points up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures market was fairly firm on active buying and closed at a rise of 7 to 18 points.

TRADING MARKET.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., state:—

The upward re-action which occurred last week in New York was checked by the announcement of the U.S administration that no further immediate devaluation of the dollar was in prospect The prevailing uncertainties of the situation are intensified by the occasional rumours of inflationary action from Washington, which are promptly contradicted.

Private reports indicate that the American farmers are availing themselves largely of the Government 12c. loan. In some districts, it is stated, as much as 75 per cent. of the cotton ginned has been put into the loan. With the consequent reduction in the volume of hedge selling, the supply of contracts continues relatively scarce.

Scale-down trade demand is in evidence, and at present this is sufficient to absorb the moderate amount of liquidation and hedging. The more active business in outside growths, more particularly in Uppers, is again a feature this week. In this connection it is of interest to note that the New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates the percentage of American to all growths consumed in August 1934 amounts to 51 per cent., as compared with 57.9 per cent., in August 1933 and 58.8 per cent. in August 1932.

For the time being we do not look for much change in prices. With so much cotton going into the Government's hands, a material decline seems unlikely. On the other hand, rallies will probably meet with liquidation and some hedging. This indicates trading markets, and until the market receives a fresh bullish stimulus, we would recommend taking moderate profits on any purchases effected on declines.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Scarcity of contracts. Straddle selling Trade calling Bullish.

New York.—Spot houses buying near deliveries against sales of distant. Basis continues firm.

Messrs Devkaran Nanji have received the following telegram from Liverpool:—

"Steady. Shortage contracts. Recommend buying. Likely to advance".

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables from their foreign friends under yesterday's date.

New York—Agricultural Department reported plan 1,250,000 crop 1935; are not inclined to change our opinion at present.

New York.—Market affected favourably by advance in Securities; spot Houses buying December; President reported to be in favour of conservative policy.

New York.—Rumour increase in acreage planned; slightly bearish.

New York.—Basis continues strong; possibility increase in acreage; July, October easier: recommend buying March; 12 cent Government Loan is expected to prevent sharp decline.

Messrs. Drennan and Co.(have received the following cables, from:—

Messrs. A. J Buston and Co., Hemelryk Dept. Liverpool:—

Good trade demand Sakel absence of Alexandria straddle selling strengthening Sakel.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

Market affected favourably by the advance in securities and spot houses buying of December. President is reported to be in favour of conservative policy.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

According to reports from Washington the A.A.A. has drafted a scheme for 1935 which is most likely to be approved by Mr. Wallace. The plan demands the largest possible acreage reduction and increased payments to co-operating farmers. Though the scheme is not yet official Mr. Wallace is expected to insist on 25 per cent reduction in acreage below the past average of approximately 41 million acres.

Senator Bankhead commenting on this yesterday declared that next season's crop should not exceed 10 million bales and criticised the report that the A.A.A. was thinking of allowing an increase in acreage which he said would only result in lower prices.

It was also reported that a new deal is being arranged with Germany whereby 500,000 bales of cotton would be exchanged for German goods.

Though a good deal of uncertainty exists as to what the Administration's final plans will be, sentiment appears to have changed and it looks as though prices might advance somewhat further.

N Y. December Highest (2-59 p.m.)	12.27+11 up
N. Y December Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.14+.02
Liverpool January Highest (12.30) p.m.	6.55+.03
Liverpool January Lowest (3-45 p.m.)	6.51—.01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 9

December 61—3/8d
March 64 7/8—1/4d
May 66 1/4—1/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 9

December 0.99 3/4 plus 1/2c
May 0.99 1/8 plus 1/2c
July 0.93 1/2 plus 3/4c

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov 9

December 1.78 —01
March 1.69—01
May 1.72—.03
July 1.76—03

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov 10

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-6
S S Ranee Rs. 3-14-6
S S Himalaya Rs. 3-14-6
S S Arabia Rs. 3-9-6
Shipment October Rs. 3-14-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-3-9
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-7-3
Purtabpur Rs. 13-10-6
African Rs. 13-10-0
Saraya Rs. 14-0-0
Kesar Rs. 14-8-0
Java spot F. 3.15

ARGENTIVE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 9

December 11.80—
March 11.51—04
May 11.15—05

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Nov. 10.

T. T. on London.—
To-day's opening 1.4 3/16
To-day's closing 1.4 5/16
Tone:—Firm.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Trade demand more than off-set light offerings.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.

December 1934	12.26
January 1935	12.32
March 1935	12.38
May 1935	12.37
July 1935	12.35
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 9.

December 1934	12.29
January 1935	12.33
March 1935	12.40
Middling Spot	12.59

NEW YORK.

New York Nov. 9.

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.19
January 1935	12.30
March 1935	12.30
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.21
January 1935	12.33
March 1935	12.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
November 1934 ..		6.55
December 1934 ..		6.53
January 1935 ..	6.53	6.53
February 1935 ..		6.51
March 1935	6.50	6.49
April 1935		6.47
May 1935		6.45
June 1935		6.43
July 1935		6.41
August 1935 ..		6.35
September 1935 ..		6.29
October 1935 ..		6.24
Middling Spot ..		6.81

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.13
Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.43
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.15
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.30
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.36
Fine	3.46
Superfine	3.56
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.46
Fine	3.56
Superfine	3.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November 1934	8.37
December 1934	8.31
January 1935	8.34
March 1935	8.34
May 1935	8.34
July 1935	8.34
F.G.F. Spot	8.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 213 for Broach A/M delivery and immediately advanced to Rs. 213/12 on active buying by professional operators. The undertone of the market was firm and offerings were light. It is said that Bulls are making efforts to raise prices but mere speculative buying without improvement in export trade will create a weak position and the whole structure will perhaps meet with a premature collapse. Under the circumstances it will be advisable to follow the rise with caution.

Later on the market was steady and closed at 2 p.m. as under:

	Rs.
Broach A/M	214 0
Oomra D/J	185 8
Bengal D/J	135 8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 10

Bengal Superfine	141/43
Bengal Fine	128/30
Bengal F G	118/23
Sindh-Punjab Fine	126/28
Sindh-Punjab F G	116/21
Wardha-Hingt	193/195
Nagpur/Savner	193/195
Pundhurna	181/183
Yeotmal	179/181
Arvi	180/182
Ellichpur	180/182
Amraoti-Berar	179/181
Khamgaon	179/181
Mulkapur	171/173
Khandesh	170/172
Jalna/Saiin	171/173
Burwah/Sanavad	170/175
Broach Fine	207/209
Punjab/American	218/220
Punjab/American mix	208/213
Cambodia	278/283
Miraj/Saugli	203/208
Compta Good	198/203
Bagalkot	183/188
Kampala	353/55
Busoga	351/53
Jinja	346/48
Manza	...

HOLIDAY IN U. S. A.

The New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on Monday, the 12th instant.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Broach A/M. 1935 Opening 210 1/2; Highest 211 3/4; Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 211 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Opening 184 1/4; Highest 184 1/2; Lowest 183 3/4; Closing 184.

Bengal D/J. Opening 134 1/2; Highest 135; Lowest 134 1/2; Closing 134 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 3 3/4.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Nov 10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	4 days.	This year.
Khandesh	103	2,762
Central India	2	4,643
Barsi and Nagar	443	4,410
Hyderabad-Gaorani	12	469
Berar	...	3,775
Central Provinces	93	1,509
Total Oomras	651	17,568
Dholera	1	8,675
N W Provinces	...	811
Rajputana	2	1,233
Sind-Punjab	181	10,315
Broach	533	2,241
Coompta and Dharwar	...	11,369
Westerns-Northerns	688	11,883
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	15,414
Persian	...	1,634
American	...	2,231
Egyptian and African	772	35,652
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	2,830	119,026

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 8th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,684	61,677
Japan and China	2,964	102,341
Coast Ports	...	4,939
Up-country by Rail	...	28,141
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	500
Total	6,648	197,598

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 9-11-34	2445000	3888000
Receipts yesterday 9-11-34	35000	47000
Exports to date. 9-11-34	1549000	2763000
Stock at Ports 9-11-34	3155000	3939000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-11-34	1919000	2081000
Stock at Liverpool 9-11-34	937000	833000
Visible Supply 9-11-34	6833000	8772000
Quantity in Sight 9-11-34	4269000	6415000
Quantity out of Sight 9-11-34	2754000	4196000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 10

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	92/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	92/8 1/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	107/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	107/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	117/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	118/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941	99/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	101 6/6
4 per cent 1943	105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	112/14
5 per cent 1939/44	107/13
5 per cent 1940/43	108/13
5 per cent 1935	101/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/43	108/13
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T	1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb	1974 102/4
5 per cent M Deb	1959 113
6 per cent M Deb	1954 124/8
6 per cent K P T	1956 124/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T	1937 109/0
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at 92-6-0 improved to 92-11-0 to quote as above after declining to 92-7-0.	

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 10

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov-Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 March-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Nov-Mar.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 269 1/2
Banks selling T T 267 1/2
Banks buying T T 265

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78
Banks buying T T 77 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 111 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 1/2 9th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 10th inst
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 10th inst.
Java/London 7.34 1/2 9th inst.
London/Paris 75.65 9th inst.
London/Belgium 21.35 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.30 1/2 9th inst.
London/Italy 58.25 9th inst.
London/Berlin 12.39 1/2 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 9th inst.
London/New York 4.98 13/16 9th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.38 9th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-2 8th inst. £6-19-7 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 9/16 8th inst 23 3/4 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 11/16 8th inst. 23 7/8 9th inst
Silver New York Ready 53 1/4 8th inst 53 3/4 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 1/2 p.c 8th inst. 1/2 p.c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 11/16 p.c. 8th inst. 11/16 p.c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c.
3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.
6 mos 2 p.c
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-7/16 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-11/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov 10

Khandesh	103 bales.
Central India	2 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	443 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	12 bales.
Central Provinces	93 bales.
Dholera	1 bale.
Rajputana	2 bales.
Sind-Punjab	181 bales.
Broach	533 bales.
Western-Northerns	688 bales.
Egyptians	772 bales.
Total cotton	2,830 bales.
Wheat	15,148 cwts.
Linseed	4,313 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,059 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,426 cwts.
Poppyseed	480 cwts.
Groundnuts	16,084 cwts.
Castorseed	507 cwts.
Rice	47,310 cwts.
Myrabollams	5,075 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,696 cwts
Mowraseed	107 cwts.
Gram	1,071 cwts.
Joowar	214 cwts.
Barley	121 cwts.
Bajree	5,631 cwts.
Coal	1,353 tons.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 10

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/15; Highest Rs. 28/2/6; Lowest Rs. 27/14/6; Closing Rs. 28/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs 31; Highest Rs. 31/5; Lowest Rs. 30/15; Closing Rs. 31/2/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/5; Closing Rs. 18/5

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The local Silver market again ruled steady on improved buying influenced by bullish foreign advices. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-4 3-16 and closed at 1-4 5/16. The situation of the local market is healthy and America is inclined to increase purchases of Silver. The Gold market was also steady on better London advices:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	65 9 0
Kartak delivery	Rs.	65 11 0
Magsar delivery	Rs.	65 14 0
Ready Gold	Rs.	34 10 9
Kartak delivery	Rs.	34 11 3
Magsar delivery	Rs.	34 12 3

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 9.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/13/7-1/2.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov 10

Gold worth Rs. 37,13,597 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended November 10.

The s.s. 'Mooltan' which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon carried bar gold worth Rs. 36,61,720 with the following descriptions to London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam Rs. 26,34,062; to New York optional London, Amsterdam or Paris, Rs. 2,43,680: to London Rs. 7,83,978

The s.s. 'Skuld', which sailed from Bombay for Batavia via Singapore, on November 4, carried sovereigns worth Rs. 51,877.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,02,56,18,328.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 9.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Nov./Dec. sellers 22/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Nov/Dec. sellers 22/3.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 25/3.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 9.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.30-1/2
Amsterdam	7.37
Brussels	21.35
Madrid	36.51
Milan	58.25
Berne	15.30-1/2
Paris	75.60
Pragne	119.50
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	4.98-13/16

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 9.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	229-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 9.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	68
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-5/8
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97 3/8
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	86-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	107-5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	115-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134
National Bank of India ..	46
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 9.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Dec. sellers £9/0/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/13/9.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/18/9.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/0/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Nov. 9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Nov. sellers 17/4-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 18/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 9.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-7/16.

MOVEMENT OF WORLD TRADE

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

The current number of the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of statistics, giving information regarding the movement of world trade, the control of exchanges and currencies, and the Gold reserves in a large number of countries, draws attention to the stocks of Gold in the hands of Central Banks and Governments to cover their note issue. It hardly varied between June and September in 1934 in most countries.

The total reserves in more than 50 countries has increased by 210,000,000 former gold dollars. The increase is most marked in France (107,000,000); U.S.A. (72,000,000); Switzerland (33,000,000) and the Netherlands (9,000,000).

There is a diminution in Italy (13,000,000) and the Union of South Africa (11,000,000).—A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Lt. Pfd. dol 6	14
Amer. Power and Lt. 5 per cent P. A.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	15
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	36
Electric Bond 7 p.c. Pfd.	41
Columbia Gas	8 1/2
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. 'A'	64
United Corporation	X4
American Tel. and Tel.	113
Western Union Telgm.	35 1/2
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	22
Baltimore and Ohio	16
Erie R. R.	12 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	23
Union Pacific R. R.	105
Great North Pfd	15
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	28
Amer. Tobacco B	83
Dupont de Nemours	96
Canadian Pacific	12 1/4
American Water Works and Elec.	68
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	14
Edward G Budd Mfg Co.	5
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company	Com: 24
Int Tel. & Tel Corporation	9
St. Regis Paper Company	2
Remington Rand	9
Bethlehem Steel	28
United States Steel	34 3/4
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	34
Int Nickel of Canada	25 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	17 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
Int Harvester	36
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	26
General Motors	31 1/4
Packard Motors	4 1/4
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N J.	43
Phillips Petrol	15
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	16
Eaton Mfg	17
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corporation of Amer	30
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Studebaker	3
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	18
American Locomotive Cov.	18
Continental Oil Coy.	18
B F Goodrich Company	11
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montgomery Ward and Co. Inc	29
United Light and Pow Co 'A'	1
Mid-Continental Petrol	at 1/31

Market rallied sharply at close with increased turnover

Brokers loans down 38 millions.

General Motor sales for October 69,000

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Jute ruled steady. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities continued firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent New Loan 1941 99|11; 3-1|2 per cent Govt. Paper 92|10; 3-1|2 per cent Loan 1947-50 101|9; 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 107|12 small odd lot; 4 per cent Loan 1943 105|2; 4-1|2 per cent Loan 1955-60 112|14 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 117|11 small lot.

Bank:—Imperial Conty. 398

Cotton:—Mohini 11|2.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21|8; Bengal 239|8 small lots; Bekare and Ramgur 8|8 small lot; Burrakur 13|14; Equitable 25|13; Kurdi As. 11; Pench Valley 44|12; Talcher 2|3

Jutes:—Anglo-India 415; Belvedere Pref 143; Budge Budge 339 small lot; Clive 32; Hukumchand 14|1; Howrah 55|5; Kamarhatty ordy. 44; Kelvin 548 small lot; Lawrence Pref. 143|8; New Central 365; Union Pref 143|8; New Central Pref 144; Bally 190 small lots; Birla 14|4; Caledonian 455|8 small lot; Gourepore 610|8; Kankinarrah 542; Kinnison pref 146|8; National 24|12; Nuddea 48; Waverley 2|4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 8|6; Tavoy Tin 2|12; Bengal Telephone ordy 17 small lots; Upper Jamna Valley Elec. 10|12; U. P. Electric 159; Indian Iron and Steel 6|8 small lot; Indian Std. Wagon Pref. 126; Saran Eng. 10|10; Concord of India Insurance 10 premium.

Rubber Shares:—Ayer Panas 1 point 75 cents; Indragiri 1 point 02 cents (small odd lot); Mentakab point 40 cents; Aapah 2 point 10 cents.

Sugar:—Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 223 small lot; Raza 141; Rohtas 9|4; Ryam 38|4 small lot.

Tea:—Huldibari 29 small odd lot.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 5, 1991
Muslim: Shaban 3, 1353
Parsi: Khordad 6, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 43m
Sunset: 6h 3m
High Water: 2-34 14-19
Low Water: 8-40 20-37

"Anti-war meeting" at Chowpatty, 6-0 p.m. Socialist Leaders will speak.

Armistice Day.

MONDAY, November 12.

Results of B. Com. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 14.

Results of Second LL. B. Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

SWARAJ SABHA

A special Council meeting of the Swaraj Sabha will be held at Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House Compound, Girgaum at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO.

The opening ceremony of the above Co. will be performed at Prince Building, Medows Street Street to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. when Mr. Justice Divatia will preside.

THE KHOJA SHIA ISHNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS

The general meeting of the above institution will be held at the Library Hall, Samuel Street to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

SRI VENKETSA MANDIR

The seventh day festival of Sri Venkatesa Mandir on the Elephant Vahanam will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) in a procession to Chaupatty (Beach) where there will be a display of fireworks.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

There will be a public lecture by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar', near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Confucianism and Buddhism."

PARSI ANNUAL ARMISTICE CEREMONY

The Parsi annual armistice ceremony will be organised at the Parsi War Memorial, Hughes Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member will preside.

THE KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The third meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palla Gally) Samuel Street.

ANDHRA NILAYAM

The adjourned special general meeting of the Bombay Andhra Nilayam, will be held at Pittalwala Building, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.).

VASWANI TO ADDRESS SIKHS

Sadhu T. L. Vaswani will address the weekly meeting of the Sikhs at Sri Guru Singh Sabha Gurudwara, 264 Frere Road to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-0 p.m.

SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering under the auspices of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahmin Co-operative Bank Limited, will be held at Laxmi Baug New Bhat Wadi Girgaon to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

THE YOUNG MUSLIM FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the above Federation situated at Banian Street, Pydhownie Haji Building, Mr. Ayub Bengalorewala will speak on "Circumcism", to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

NEW CLINIC AND MATERNITY HOME

Shah Jamnalal Bajaj will perform the opening ceremony of the Medical and Dietetic Clinic and Maternity Home at Datt Bhuwan, Lady Jehangir Road, Dadar, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

LECTURE ON LENIN

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, will deliver a lecture on "Lenin—the Voice of Soviet Russia" to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, New Nagpada, Bombay, when Dr. Clifford Marshartt will preside.

ELECTION MEETING AT MADHAV BAUG

Under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Madhav Baug, when Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, L. R. Tairsee, Jamnadas Mehta and others will speak on the ensuing Assembly elections.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

The pupils of S. K. P. C. institute will give a demonstration in physical culture to-day (Sunday) from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of Kiriyara Prapancha Udipi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"THEOSOPHY, AS GUIDE OF LIFE"
First Public Lecture of the New Season
Sunday November 11th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees. No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Hide-out". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Morning Glory". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"20 Million Sweethearts." Daily at 4, 6-0 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Sign of the Cross." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Stand up and Cheer" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Nadira". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit-Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Dancing Lady." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Time as usual.

KOHINOOR—"Tarzan and His Mate." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m. Morning show to-day at 9 and 11-15 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Three Musketeers." To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Monday at 10 p.m. "Hamlet."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-45 a.m. Jos. Ghiseri and His Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-15 p.m. Indian Programme of Light Music. 1-30 p.m. Instrumental Music. 2-15 p.m. Close Down. 5-0 p.m. S. B. Songs by Hirabai Barodeker. 6-30 p.m. SB. Bhajan Songs. 8-0 p.m. News in Hindi. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory 9-0 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. Conducted by the Station Chaplain. Assisted by the Choir. 10-0 p.m. "We shall remember them". An Armistice Day Programme. 10-30 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. An Armistice Day Service. Relayed from the Cenotaph, Whitehall. 8-25 p.m. Interlude. 8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra (Leader, Alfred Cave). Conducted by H. Foster Clark. Italian Music. 9-15 p.m. Talk: "The Drawing Room of the Empire—No. 5." Miss Winifride Wrench. 9-30 p.m. A Recital by Frank Titterton (Tenor) and Berkeley Mason (Pianoforte). 10-0 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-15 p.m. The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, Walter Glynne (Tenor). 11-0 p.m. A Violin Recital by Bratza. 11-15 p.m. Close down. *Electrical recording. †Gramophone records.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Theosophy, as guide of Life"—will be the subject of the First Public Lecture of the New Season, to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 ,Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will debate on "Poverty is a curse" to-day (Sunday) at Jamiat's Hall at 10-30 a.m. Mr. Yusuf Thaver will propose the subject and Mr. Yusuf Fozan will oppose. Mr. H. U. Khatri will preside.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND ASSEMBLY ELECTION

The voting for the Election of a Member from the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Legislative Assembly will take place at the Office of the Chamber (First Floor, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort) on Monday, November 12 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A CONDOLENCE MEETING

Under the auspices of about 45 institutions in the city, a public condolence meeting in honour of late Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Keluskar, the well-known author and social reformer, will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Messrs. B. V. Jadhav, Mayer Nissim, N. T. Jungalwala, S. M. Varde, B. G. Kher, J. K. Parulkar, A. N. Surve and others will address the meeting.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

In order to educate the general public re: our Municipal administration and ensuing elections it is proposed to hold several public meetings in the various parts of the city. Second meeting of this sort will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Tilak Mandir (west of the Rly. lines) when prominent citizens will speak. Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. S. K. Patil will speak on the coming Assembly Elections.

HINDU MAHA SABHA (BOMBAY SOUTH)

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Democratic Swarajya Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gamdevi Temple, when Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Baburao Gokhale, Jamnadas M. Mehta, L. R. Tairsee, Shivdas Champsy Thakkar, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak on "The Communal Decision ("Award") and the duty of the Assembly voters.

PETITS CASE

Three More Prosecution Witnesses Examined

QUESTION ABOUT VALUE OF PENDANTS

Three more prosecution witnesses were examined on Saturday, at the resumed hearing of the "Bank of India vs. Petits' Case," before Mr. I. S. Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

In the course of the cross-examination. Mr. G. B. Bhide said that he had learnt that very morning that the "goswalas," "oswallas" pendants or ear-rings did not make any difference in description.

Witness also stated that he had no other partner to his firm, namely Bhide & Co., nor had he any partnership with any other firm. He further stated that about 6 or 8 months back from that day he was called upon by Mr. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India, in order to inform him (Mr. Gray) as to what had happened at Chateau Petit with reference to the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lam, counsel for the third accused, witness informed the court that he was not a jewellery broker. The buyer, Mr. Nabiram, in that case engaged the witness as an intermediary.

NO LIST MADE.

In answer to a further question. witness stated that none of the three who had been to Chateau Petit to inspect the jewellery before entering into any transaction, made any list of the articles shown to them by Mrs. Gulbai. in Chateau Petit nor, in the presence of the witness, any of them made any note of the prices quoted.

Witness stated that Mr. Nabiram for whom the purchase of jewellery was intended to be made, approved of the pair of ear-rings, although he (Mr. Nabiram) said that the price was exorbitant. But witness could not tell whether Mr. Nabiram approved of any other article.

When Mr. Lam asked witness to give a full description of the "goswal" including the 'hanging drop' a sketch of which had already been tendered during the examination-in-chief as an exhibit, witness stated that he would draw a sketch of the front portion of the "goswal."

When Mr. Lam was trying to get the description made clearer, His Worship remarked that if he (Mr. Lam) knew anything about it, he might enlighten the court on the matter.

Mr. Lam:—I know something about it, Your Worship, and I have had to learn much of jewellery in this case.

Mr. Coltman:—Although, I hope, you have not seen any of it. (Laughter).

THE "OTHER LADY."

With regard the "other lady" referred to by witness, in his examination-in-chief, witness said that she was present at the time when they (witness and Nabiram) went to Chateau Petit; but witness could not say whether she was standing or sitting in the Hall. Nor could he remember the keys having been given to any servants. But witness saw a steel box containing other smaller boxes with jewellery, brought before them.

Some more questions from the Court elicited the following information about the jewellery from witness:—

The ornaments which were referred to in the evidence as "goswallas" or "oswallas", pendants or ear-rings were very rare. And they were very valuable ornaments. The value of such ornaments depended on the length, lustre and weight of the diamonds.

The diamonds in the ear-rings shown to witness in Chateau Petit, and which were referred to in the course of the examination were very valuable pieces of jewellery. But witness could not tell at such a distance of time the weight of the diamonds.

As a man of business and experience witness could estimate the value of the pair of pendants to be a lac of rupees. Besides the "goswallas," witness also saw other valuable ornaments in Chateau Petit, as shown by Mrs. Gulbai Petit; they were not so rare as the "goswallas."

Later on, two clerks of the Taj Mahal Hotel, belonging to the Reception and Inquiry offices were summoned as witnesses, and their examination was disposed of briefly.

After this, the Court rose for the day and further hearing was postponed to November 15, 16 and 17.

Mr. Coltman, with Mr. Homi Banaji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. Sukia, Jungalwalla and Lam defended the Petits.

"Morning Glory" now shown at the Capitol.

To-day's Eleetion Meetings

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI TO PRESIDE AT CHOWPATTY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee following election meetings will be held in different parts of the City to-day.

1. Mass meeting at Chowpati at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) President: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; Speakers: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. K. F. Nariman; Sjt. K. M. Munshi; Dr. Deshmukh and others. Loud speakers will be installed and special arrangements for ladies will be made.

2. Vadgadi. Mandvi at 9 p.m. (S.T.) President: Dr. J. V. Vora; Speakers: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; Sjt. K. M. Munshi; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Sardar Gopal Singh and others.

3. Tambakanta Fountain at 9 p.m. (S.T.) President: Sjt. Nagindas T. Master; Speakers: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; Sjt. K. F. Nariman; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Sjt. K. M. Munshi; Sardar Gopal Singh; and Dr. Deshmukh.

MUNICIPALITY AT WORK

Nagpada Neighbourhood House Lectures

The lectures will be delivered on Eleven Tuesdays, from the 13th November at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

November 13: "The Corporation: What it is, and What it Does." Speaker Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola,

November 20: "The Work of the Municipal Commissioner." Speaker Mr. I. H. Taunton.

November 27: "The Work of the Improvements Department." Speaker Mr. H. B. Shivdasani.

December 4: "The City's Public Works". Speaker Mr. N. V. Modak.

December 11: "Educating the City's Children." Speaker Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji.

December 18: "The Health of the City." Speaker Dr. J. S. Nerurkar.

January 8: "How the City Gets its Money". Speaker Mr. N. S. Kowshik,

January 15: "How the City Gets its Food." Speaker Capt. C. M. Flanders.

January 22: "How the City Gets its Water." Speaker Mr. W. A. Niven.

January 29: "The City's Gardens." Speaker Mr. D. S. Laud.

February 5: "The Fire Brigade and its Work." Speaker Mr. N. Coombs.

"HAMLET" TO BE STAGED

At The Empire

"HAMLET" is recognised as one of the greatest plays of Shakespeare and its presentment in Bombay on the Empire Theatre Stage on Monday should be a good opportunity for theatre-goers and for lovers of Shakespeare dramas in particular. The Hon. Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice has kindly consented to attend the opening performance on Monday night.

This is the first attempt of Wadia Theatricals, who hope to follow it up by more productions of the kind in the near future. The direction of "Hamlet" is in the hands of Mr. Jal Khambatta who also handles the title role. Mr. Khambatta's dramatic gifts have won among others the warm appreciation of the late Sir Patrick Geddes, who declared that his work would do credit to any actor on the English stage. His characterisation, therefore, of one of the most difficult role of Hamlet, should. therefore, be looked forward to with delight by theatregoers. Among the other players are Miravati Devi and Wallace and Doraine, the well-known dancers. Another attraction of the production will be Shakespearean music, specially obtained from England, which will be rendered by a full orchestra.

Birth-Day Of Imamhusein

A meeting will be held on the auspicious occasion of the birthday of the greatest martyr of Islam, Imam Husein, the grandson of the great Prophet, to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (B.T.) at Sandhurst Road, Imamwada, near Police Station. Well-known poets of Bombay, Hakim Akhter Saheb Rizvi, Professor Wakif, Dr. Sajjad Mehr, Mr. Nazim Ansari and several others will recite their poems composed especially for the occasion.

Munshi Ahsen Saheb of Lucknow, the well-known poet and dramatist, will preside. The great poet of Dawoodi Bohra community, the Amil of Bhabra, Mulla Husain Abbas Saheb Kaiser and other poets (of outside Bombay), have kindly promised to send their poems, which will be read out.

VOTERS' DUTIES ON WEDNESDAY

Some "Musts" Which Must Be Memorised

(THROUGH CONGRESS ELECTION BUREAU.)

The following instructions have been issued to the voters from the Central Office of the Congress Election Campaign.

VOTERS' DUTIES ON WEDNESDAY.

I. They must remember that Wednesday (November 14th) is the day of voting.

II. They must remember that the time for voting is between 8 and 12 in the morning and 1 and 6 in the afternoon.

III. They must remember their polling booth where they have to cast their votes.

IV. They must bring with them the cards which the Central Office of Congress has sent them. (These cards contain the voter's number on the roll, the part of the roll and the page on which the voter's name appears).

V. They must divide their votes equally between the Congress candidates, i.e., one vote to Sjt. K. M. Munshi and one vote to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

PUT CROSSES.

VI. They have to indicate their vote by putting a cross against the names of the candidates for whom they vote.

VII. They must not wait for a canvasser or a conveyance. If they get one, well and good, but if they do not get it, they must reach the polling booth, anyhow and vote for the Congress candidates.

VIII. Voters must remember that the larger the number of the voters polled, the greater the chances of success for the Congress candidates.

IX. Unless a voter is actually on sick-bed, no excuse must come in his way. He must come to the booth and cast his votes.

X. If these instructions are followed in letter and spirit by all the voters, the success of the Congress candidates is a foregone conclusion.

Congress Socialists And "Anti-War" Meeting

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Sunday) (Armistice Day) at 6 p.m. at Chaupati sands to oppose the participation by India in any war in which British Government may be involved and to all upon Congress to prepare the country to resist the war.

Sjt. Jaiprakash Narayan the General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party will preside and among the speakers will be Sjts. Purshottam Tricumdas M. R. Masani, Alibahadur Khan, Mirajkar, Khadgikar and others.

Jamnadas & Tairsee Booed & Jeered At

Meeting Ends In Fiasco

While Dr. Deshmukh was busy giving "tips" to the voters at Mandvi on Saturday night, about the same time another election meeting organised by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, at Mahavir Mandir Gardens, Dadar, ended in a complete fiasco, the speakers being booed and jeered at and potatoes flung at the speakers freely.

In the election meeting held at Mahavir Mandir Gardens where nearly 5,000 people mustered strong, held under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party and presided over by Mr. L.R. Tairsee, pandemonium reigned supreme.

Mr. N.C. Kelkar attempted thrice to speak at the meeting and thrice was he shouted down. At last the speaker gave up the attempt.

BODILY LIFTED.

Mr. S.D. Achari was seen being bodily lifted by the supporters of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, presumably to avoid any untoward happenings.

TAIRSEE BOOED!

The audience were roused to a tumultuous pitch when Mr. Tairsee rose to speak up.

Catcalls, boolngs and shoutings made it impossible to reach the voice of the speakers to the ears of the audience.

The whole audience then split itself up into parties and free fighting ensued. Fortunately there were no accidents.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee was heard to have said amidst cheers and jeers and free exchange of potatoes, that when the Government broke their meetings they made unusual fuss about it. But at that meeting it was much worse than all the Ordinances being rolled together.

J. MEHTA SHARES SAME FATE!

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta before he could open the subject of the "Communal Award," was persistently booed. He found that he could not proceed and he ended by saying that he was defying the Congress that day. From that day onwards, he was heard to have said, he would practise "Satyagraha" as their policy towards the "Communal Award" was "anti-national."

Shouts of "traitor," "traitor" and "sit down" greeted the ears of the speaker and the meeting broke up in a fiasco without a formal vote of thanks to the chair.

Munshi Replies To Critics

A meeting at Mandvi was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and presided over by Dr. Jethalal Vohra.

Dr. Deshmukh, before a large audience of both men and women, said that his latest information about the Liberal candidate showed the vigour with which he was carrying on the campaign.

And if the report was true, added the speaker, the rival candidate for the Congress, has been already armed with 2,000 cars to carry votes to the polls.

The Congress was not rich enough, observed Mr. Deshmukh, to hire so many cars. But he would not refrain from advising the voters to take advantage of the cars and when they were actually in the booths, they might vote for the Congress candidates, nominated by the Congress.

But it was reasonable to suggest that when extraneous circumstances threatened some unexpected eventuality the only practicable method under the circumstances was that if boarding the cars of the rival candidates and voting finally for the Congress candidates for whom their sympathy and loyalty went.

He wound up his speech with the remark that there could not be a greater shame than to allow other candidates than those nominated by the Congress to be elected for the Assembly.

Mr. Munshi contradicted some reports about the attitude alleged to have been taken by him with regard to the Communal Award, and explained his position regarding these allegations.

"An evening paper has asked me," said the speaker at the outset, "to answer the questions: 'Did he support the "Communal Award? And would he work the new constitution?'"

Mr. Munshi said his views on the subject were well-known.

"PAWN IN IMPERIAL GAME"

"The Communal Award," emphasised the speaker, "is a pawn in the Imperial game and is intended to destroy nationalism." And as such, added the speaker, it had been denounced by the Congress as anti-national.

Answering the second query, he said that no Nationalist—and he was a Nationalist—would accept any constitution which was intended to keep the citizens of India down, they having been relegated into the second class in a White Empire.

It was only interested pseudo-nationalists, emphasised the speaker, that sought to distort them.

"But shall I ask a question to the querist?" asked the speaker. "If Congress fails in the election who will gain—Congress or the British Empire?" he again asked.

The whole nation will go to the polls with a sympathy and a vote for the Congress. By its verdict it would destroy the hopes of its enemies and the wiles of the traducers.

DETERMINING VOICE.

In the election, added the speaker, the determining voice was with the ordinary citizen. The ordinary citizen knew his politics better than the pseudo-Congressmen and the friends of the Government.

"He knows," observed Mr. Munshi, "no other politics than that of the Congress—and no other leader than Mahatma Gandhi."

"And despite insidious propaganda," concluded Mr. Munshi, and pressure he will vote for the Congress."

Sirdar Gopal Singh remarked during the course of his speech, that the continuous history of the Congress would convince any disputant that it had been always a fighting organisation and her soldiers were pledged to that fight.

NO FORSAKING OF PRINCIPLE.

Holding out the instance of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the speaker added, it would make their conviction doubly sure that the unrelenting fighters in spite of great domestic difficulties or calamities would never forsake their principles, but would rather prefer to lie in durance.

Messrs. Virchand Panachand, Nagindas T. Master, D.K. Bhat, G. N. Desai and others spoke, appealing to the audience to give their votes only to the candidates nominated by the Congress.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting came to a close late at night.

A similar meeting was held on the same day at Rangary Chawl, Curry Rd. where Sjt. Manmal Umechand presided and at Dhuru Hall Dadar, where Mr. K.F. Nariman took the chair.

P-A-T-H-E

To-day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CECIL B. DEMILLE'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
with
FREDRIC MARCH
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
ELISSA LANDI
CHARLES LAUGHTON
NEXT CHANGE.
"EMBARRASSING MOMENTS"
with
CHESTER MORRIS
and
MARION NIXON
You will never know just how embarrassing embarrassment can be until you see this picture.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Hockey Tour To Australia Cancelled

(By J. C. Maitra)

(By J. C. MAITRA).

HOCKEY—

AUSTRALIAN TOUR CANCELLED.

I am not at all surprised at the withdrawal of the invitation to an Indian Hockey Team to tour Australia next year, by the Australian Hockey Association. The way the matter has been handled in this country gives a sorrowful reading. Negotiations were started with the Bengal Hockey Association over two years ago. And after a good deal of haggling, I suppose, terms were agreed upon.

PROVINCIAL JEALOUSY—THE MAIN CAUSE.

Then the Indian Hockey Federation stepped in and requested Bengal to transfer the invitation to the parent body. Bengal readily did so. But as soon as the other provincial associations came to hear of the terms under which the team was to be sent to Australia and New Zealand, they raised all sorts of objections. The bone of contention lay, however, in the fact that Bengal was to have a large say in the matter of selection of players and management of the tour, although they made much of the inadequacy of the financial offer of the Australian Association.

AUSTRALIAN ASSN. DISGUSTED.

About the end of last month, the Council of the Federation met and decided to ask the Australian Association for better terms. Failing to secure a satisfactory offer, Bengal was authorised to undertake the tour on their own responsibility. No sooner did the Australian Association hear of this unsettled state of affairs, than they quickly cabled to withdraw their invitation, presumably getting disgusted with the utter lack of cohesion, foresight and missionary spirit in our ranks.

NEW ZEALAND'S ACCEPTANCE DOUBTFUL.

At this keen disappointment will be felt by hockey lovers all over the country in general and of Bengal in particular. It is reported that New Zealand is still willing to undertake the full programme. But, I doubt, if they would agree to bear all the expenses as desired by the I.H.F. If they consent to the terms accepted by Australia, they should consider themselves lucky.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY LOST.

It is a pity, the I.H.F. has lost an excellent opportunity of doing some missionary work for India in that part of the world, where Indian prestige is not held very high. They have also lost a good chance of replenishing their exchequer, which is admittedly poor. It was only the other day, that the Councillors of the Federation decided to increase the annual subscription from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, in view of "the very meagre financial resources" of the I.H.F.

HOW TO RAISE FUNDS FOR I.H.F.

I doubt very much, if the financial condition of the Federation will ever be strong, if they do not utilize their resources in a wise manner. The raising of subscription from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 will not fetch them much. The only way they can make money is by taxing all the tournaments in the country, where they have gate money to pay a certain percentage of the profits to the I.H.F. I do not think any provincial association or tournament committee will object to pay this levy when they realise it will be spent in strengthening the foundations of the parent-body as well as for providing funds for Olympic and such other tours.

I.H.F. SHOULD UNDERTAKE ALL FOREIGN TOURS.

On the question of sending teams to foreign lands, the Federation Council decided that no provincial association should undertake an overseas tour without the consent of the I.H.F. I feel sure that this decision will meet with general approval. I should, however, like the Federation itself undertaking all foreign tours as far as possible. Because that will give them an all-India character, and the profits will accrue to the body which needs them most. That will also prevent any unhealthy rivalry between provincial associations.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATED.

The Bombay Provincial Association, Ltd., has now been affiliated to the Federation, the W.I.F.A. having relinquished charge of Bombay Hockey. The new association has now set about drawing up its programme for the ensuing hockey season. It appears that the B.P.H.A. has not been able to secure a ground for itself. Negotiations are still going on. But this initial handicap has not chilled the enthusiasm of the promoters. With the assistance of the Islam and Parsi Gymkhanas and other affiliated clubs, who have grounds of their own, they are going to start the Leagues next month.

TOURNAMENTS ARE BEING PLANNED.

The knock-out tournament will be arranged in due course. Much will depend, however, on their securing a suitable ground. Until then, there will be no stands and no gate fees. Hockey-fans will have the opportunity of watching their favourites play without having anything to pay for it. As far as League matches go, this will not affect the treasury of the Association in any way. But they must have a stand, when they play their tournaments. Otherwise, they will not be able to place their finances on a sound and secure footing. I hope that it will not take them long to secure the ground.

B.P.H.A. TO APPOINT UMPIRES THEMSELVES.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association have decided to appoint their own umpires, in stead of getting them appointed by the Bombay Referees' Association. It is not that they want to start a rival organisation. I believe their object in doing this is to save the cost or expenses both to themselves and to the B.R.A. As they have a number of trained umpires in their ranks, I do not think the competing teams will have any trouble with the supervising officials. Of course, there are bound to be occasional squabbles. But they are inevitable in any case.

REMOVE ILLITERACY

A Bar To India's Progress

WOMEN URGE ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

A meeting of the Bombay Women's Association (A.I.W.C.) was held in the Blavatsky Hall, on Saturday evening, under the presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. Among those present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Prof. V. G. Rao.

ORGANISE PUBLIC OPINION.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, in her presidential address, said that the only justification for organisations like the A.I.W.C. was to organise public opinion.

"It will require tremendous efforts to destroy this enemy of progress", continued the speaker, referring to the appalling illiteracy of the masses. She deplored the lack of co-ordination in the whole educational scheme, and observed that it was not money so much as a well thought-out policy that was needed."

She said that there was much truth in the statement, "Primary schools do not produce literacy," and she advocated the establishment of vocational schools on the lines of the London County Council trade schools.

NEED FOR WOMEN'S HOSTELS.

The University curriculum, she added, needed a complete overhaul, and she stressed the necessity of a Women's Hostel for the women students in colleges who depend at present on the charity of private organisations. The Sarda Act, if it was to be of any use, must be amended, and be made a preventive measure.

In conclusion, she said birth-control should be encouraged in order to check the abnormal increase in the birthrate in recent years.

DELEGATES TO KARACHI SESSION.

Mrs. Raiji and Mrs. Doctor were returned unopposed as delegates to the 9th annual session of the A.I.W.C. to be held at Karachi during Christmas.

Ten resolutions were passed, and one feature of the passing was that while only four or five members showed their hands signifying their assent and none ventured to dissent, and then they were all declared to have passed "unanimously"!

Mr. Desai's "Amendment to the Hindu Women's Adoption Bill" was condemned as a "decidedly retrogade step, depriving the Hindu widow of her only right to her husband's property." While Mr. Chari's "Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill," introduced in the Council of State, received wholehearted support.

Another resolution saying that the Act (Sarda Act) in its present form does not prevent child marriages but serves only as an instrument of punishment" was passed unanimously.

REMOVE ILLITERACY.

The mover of the resolution that "the early removal of illiteracy is essential to India's progress," explained, with the help of a chart specially prepared, the extent to which illiteracy had reached, and put forward some concrete proposals to remove illiteracy among women; and said: "If we mean to do it, we can do it." She said she could make a woman read and write Gujarati in three months by devoting a quarter of an hour a day.

Another resolution recommending that Hindi be recognised as an important subject in the School curriculum was passed.

The meeting came to an end with a vote of thanks to the President.

Preparations For Bombay Racing Season In Full Swing

New Irish Jockey Will Ride For Capt. Farrar: Horses To Note

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Next week the Bombay Racing Season will commence in earnest. Trainers from Poona who stayed till the end to prepare their surprise packets, are due on Sunday. E. S. Godfrey has given Lone Dollar some solid work in Poona and this one is sure to be 'in the money' when Ted has a fling. I hear that Byramji hopes to open his winning account right away, and has some rods in pickle. It will pay to keep an eye on the Parsi trainer, as last season he won two races on the opening day, capturing the first event of the meeting with Daftrum.

Jim Malone also hopes to start the ball rolling early in view of the lean time he had in Poona.

Captain C. B. Farrar prior to leaving for Calcutta, tried out some of his new three-year olds. He has left them in charge of Mr. Neilsen, and his horses will be ridden by the Irish jockey W. Howard, who is a well-known lightweight in the Free State.

Another recent arrival from England is Reg Stokes, who was tending his farm at home before returning to India for the winter campaign.

H. E. the Governo.'s horse Myrrh arrived to-day from England. This animal was a selling plater, but looks a promising start.

Alec Higgins will have a strong team of jockeys in Calcutta. They are W. Scanlon, who was out here in 1931, E. J. Morris, and Raffaele. J. Munro who is expected shortly will ride for Roy Higgins in Bombay.

W. Evans has been engaged by Mr. Sion Nessim and will also ride for Mr. and Mrs. John Yorke.

R. Bell will steer the lightweights for Mr. Kelso, Mr. Esajee and Mr. A. C. Ardeshir. K. Blyth will ride the Hon. Sir H. N. Mehta's horses, which are now trained by Godfrey.

C. Rowley, the English lightweight will steer Mr. Eve's horses, in addition to J. W. Brace, the regular pilot. I would advise readers to note Sayonira particularly.

Tod Hewitt has been rather busy on the track. He seems to have something up his sombrero, may be another Connemara Rose.

The track is in perfect trim after the late rains, and there should be no complaints of hard going for a long time.

In response to enquiries about Lady Brendan, she wishes to state that she is in fine fettle, and hopes to maintain her Poona form. Next week I shall give my list of horses to follow for the season.

MADRAS RACING SEASON

Arrangements Made For Convenience Of Punters

Arrangements for the ensuing Madras Racing Season are nearing completion at Guindy. About a dozen horses belonging to Miss Vera Parker and H. R. Somekh have arrived says "The Madras Mail."

Ben Rosen, the well-known jockey, has just returned to Ceylon after a holiday in Australia. He is expected to arrive in Madras about November 12 and it is understood will ride for the following stables:

Mrs. G. N. G. Walles, D. Rosen and Dara Cowasjee.

One of the important amenities which will be heartily welcomed by the public is the installation of electric clocks in prominent places in the enclosures.

Of a total number of seven clocks two will be installed in the new weighing room, and the others in the first and second enclosures. One advantage of these clocks is that all of them will record the same time without any variance.

A new dancing floor is being laid out in the members' stand. This will be found particularly useful in connexion with the entertainments arranged for the benefit of the owners, trainers and jockeys who will be in residence at Guindy during the season.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway authorities also are making arrangements to afford facilities to the race-goers from stations between Madras and Trivellore. Cheap third class return tickets at 1½ ordinary fares will be issued on race days to Guindy available either via Madras Beach or Central Station and Madras Park.

Fight The Menace Of War

TASK FOR SOCIALISTS

Agitate For Democratisation Of Congress Constitution

(BY A CONGRESS SOCIALIST.)

Recent developments in the international plane point unmistakably to the fact that the world is on a precipice. The armament factories of the world have been more busy than ever before and the technique of military organisation has been brought to a perfection that the world has never before known. If, in spite of all these glaring facts international conflagration has not set the world ablaze, the reason is not far to seek. Post-war Imperialist strategy is not the same as it was prior to 1914. The Treaty of Versailles on which Europe's structure is based to-day has created many and complex problems which cannot easily be settled by armed conflicts. Finance capital is what rules the roost and the smaller National States that have been the creation of Versailles are as so many hostages to the money kings. Another war will mean the wiping out of all these Financial Stakes.

FORCE OF THE PROLETARIAT.

Apart from this, there stands out the more formidable reason that has made nations think before they take the leap. Purblind leap with only the profit or the territorial motive behind will be a leap in the dark. And that is the force of the proletariat reinforced by the left-overs of the last war, those millions of widows, orphans, disabled and maimed soldiers who live in perpetual nightmares. The world could be fooled once. In the place of the milk-and-honey world which was promised as the price of victory in the War, humanity has seen a purgatory revealed. Exploitation has become accentuated. Unemployment stalks the streets. Hunger and want have raised their heads all the world over. This misery amidst luxury is more nakedly exposed especially after the setting in of the world crisis in 1929.

WRITING ON THE WALL.

It must now be clear even to the meanest intelligence why, in spite of its inevitability, war has not broken out yet. But can it be avoided? Facts give a definitely negative answer. The discovery of a deadly gas by a sheer laboratory accident in Cleveland may seem an isolated incident which can be ignored. But even if it is an accident, the result is sure to play such a revolutionary part in aerial warfare that it can be ignored only at a very high cost. Can the world be saved from the war?

IMPERIALISM CAN'T AVOID IT.

As the Labour Research Association of America says: "Imperialism will not and cannot avoid war. Every international conference for "peace" has failed. The World Monetary and Economic Conference in London in 1933 was fruitless. ..... The Geneva Disarmament Conference has led to still greater militarization. ....." And Capitalism the world over is marshalling all its forces for another world war. Further, in the wake of the world economic crisis the struggle for markets is being intensified, accumulating surpluses, increasing productive efficiency mounting world debts and declining foreign trade. National Governments are waging currency wars. Tariff walls are being reshaped and strengthened. Finance Capital is using governments in its efforts at debt collection, Colonial exploitation, financial subsidization, and price-rivalry. Side by side with these, war budgets of National States show an ever increasing scale from year to year."

THOSE WAR BUDGETS.

A close study of the War budgets of individual countries is revealing. For every 100 articles, says the Labour Research Association of America, purchased in 1909, 127 articles were purchased in 1913. But for every 100 articles purchased in 1929, 155 were purchased in 1933. This conclusion combines the figures for France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States. Here is an indication of how much faster are preparations made for the next war. In short actually more war supplies are purchased each year now than in any year preceding the First World War.

In the face of these facts to question the existence of the War Menace as an immediate problem is to shut one's eyes to the catastrophe that confronts humanity.

SOCIALIST LEAD.

At the All India Congress Socialist Conference which met in this City on the eve of the Congress session an Anti-War resolution was passed.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Any effective opposition to war can only come from the organised effort of the masses. It, therefore, behoves the Congress and the Socialists to take in hand the immediate task of organising the masses on a politico-economic basis. This is impossible unless the new Congress Constitution is so revised without the least delay as to make it possible to develop the Congress as the organ of the real struggle of the masses for independence. As at present conceived it has all the dangers of the Congress being kept as a close preserve of the middle-classes. The new constitution will make it undemocratic and unworkable from the point of view of the masses of the country and, therefore, is detrimental to the very object for which the Congress professes to stand. The task before the Congress Socialists is, therefore, on the one hand to mobilize an anti-war front and to organise the masses for the struggle for Socialism, and on the other to carry on a campaign to democratise the Congress constitution.

KARACHI-LAHORE AIR MAIL SERVICE

Govt. Of India To Enter Into Agreement With National Airways

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

A communique issued to-day states that arrangements have been made for inauguration, in the first week of December, of a weekly Air Mail Service between Karachi and Lahore to connect Karachi with England-India Services.

The Government of India propose to enter into a ten-year agreement in respect of this service with the Indian National Airways.

The aircraft to be used must have the approval of the Director of Civil Aviation.—United Press.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM LAHORE PAPER

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A security of Rs. 500 has been demanded by the Punjab Government under Press Emergency Act from the "Nawjwan," a weekly of Lahore.

The conductors of the paper are depositing the security.—United Press'

COUNCILLORS' 'SELF-DENIAL'

No Legal Objections To Their Refusal To Draw Extra Allowance

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

A European, a Sinhalese and a Tamil, all State Councillors, have created a sensation here by refusing to draw the extra Rs. 100 due to each for the last month. They persist in their conscientious objection to the enhanced allowances granted to the State-Councillors.

The names of the members referred to are: Mrs. Naysum Saravanamuttu, Mr. H. R. Freeman and Col. T.G. Jayawardena.

Mr. Freeman has elicited from the Treasury Bench that there are no legal objections to their denying themselves Rs. 100 from the sum stipulated.

The allowance for a Councillor recommended by the Donoughmore Commission was Rs. 500 a month, but owing to the financial depression at the time the Council was inaugurated, the members inflicted upon themselves a "cut" of 20 per cent.—United Press.

NO FAITH IN PARLIAMENTARISM

I Believe In Hitler, Says Hungarian Novelist

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

"I have no faith in Parliamentarism because Parliamentarism is like a bargain for a cow." Thus declared Mr. Louis V. Wohl, the young German-born Hungarian novelist, who is at the moment on a visit to Ceylon.

"I am a novelist by profession and a journalist for fun," said he in an interview to the "United Press." "My novels are a literary cocktail—I believe in Adolf Hitler and the new Germany he is going to build."

Mr. Wohl is leaving for India next week.—United Press.

For Protection Of Hardinge Bridge

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

The second meeting of Committee appointed to report on the steps to be taken to protect the Hardinge Bridge will be held at Paksey from November 19 to November 22 under the chairmanship of Mr. Williamson, the Agent of the Bengal North Western Railway.—United Press.

NOMINATIONS AND STATE COUNCIL

Ceylon National Congress Committee Approves Of System

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

"This Committee approves of a system of nomination of candidates at the forthcoming State Council elections," was one of the resolutions passed at the Executive Committee meeting of the Ceylon National Congress held in Colombo.

The meeting also appointed a Sub-Committee to draft a suitable resolution on the above subject for submission to the annual session of Congress this year.

The Committee also decided to hold the annual session in Colombo on December 15 and Mr. R.S. Tennekoon was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. E.A.P. Wijeyaratne was elected President of the National Congress for the ensuing year.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE

President Elect Arrives At Gaya

(From Our Correspondent)

GAYA, Nov. 10.

Mr. Nezamuddin, Advocate, Allahabad, President-elect, All-India Momin Conference, arrived here and a cordial reception was given at the Railway Station. Five hundred volunteers were present on the platform.

The President's car was taken in procession to Wadud Manzil where he stays.

GRUESOME MURDER IN BROAD DAY LIGHT

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Report has been received of a gruesome murder, in broad day light, of Makhan Shah, a landlord in the suburb of Lahore, yesterday.

It is alleged that as a result of long-standing feuds the victim was attacked at noon by four persons with deadly weapons causing his instantaneous death.

None have been arrested.—United Press.

ENGLISH ATHLETE FOR INDIA

W. J. Badelow, the Polytechnic Harrier, has left for India to take up a business appointment. A sound all-round sprinter, Badelow has rendered valuable assistance to his club on the track having represented them in all manner of relay and team competitions.

"Hughie Gallacher" For Derby

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Scottish International "Hughie Gallacher" has been transferred from Chelsea to Derby.

Stamp Bargains at 1/4/- each. 20 Abyssinia; 50 Australia; 20 Cyprus; 40 Egypt, 500 Dif. Rs. 3/-. JOHN FRANCIS, Commissaria Bldg., Fort, BOMBAY.

"NON-CO-OPERATION"

The need has long been felt of a brief but comprehensive survey of the movement of Non-violent Non-Co-operation from the time of its inception fifteen years ago till the present day by someone, who knows clearly both the theory and practice of this new method of political agitation. This need is now met to a large extent by the just published book entitled "Non-violent" Non-Co-operation by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. (Published by the National Publications), Chamberlain Road, Lahore; Pages 386 (Price Rs. 2-14 postage Extra.) The Sardar is well fitted for the task he has so ably accomplished. During the period covered by the book he has himself been in the forefront of the N.C.O. movement. He has been twice interned and has been jailed five times during the period, once for five years, once for two years and thrice for shorter periods. That he has also very critically examined the principles and the practice of Non-co-operation is clear from every chapter of the book. He has written this book less as an interested propagandist than as an impartial disinterested student of current history and therefore has been able to make many a thought provoking but practical suggestions for the effective applications to our various national problems of the basic principles of Non-co-operation. The book will be found very instructive and inspiring by every serious student of current Indian politics.

Govt. Challenge Taken Up

"Congress Still Most Predominant Organisation In India"

"Suicidal And Anti-National Policy Of Poona Politicians"

SCENES of great enthusiasm marked the proceedings of a crowded election meeting held on Saturday afternoon at Dhuru Hall, Dadar. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, the President of the B. P. C. C. presided and Sjt. S. K. Patil, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. Svt. D. S. Babrekar and Sjt. Ishwarbai Patel Addressed the meeting.

Mr. Nariman made a vigorous defence of the Congress claim in the Election. He pointed out that

everywhere in India where Elections had already taken place, the Congress Candidates were returned with a thumping majority. It was indeed a rare phenomenon to see some of the best non-Congress candidates being defeated by Congress Candidates. .He had not the slightest doubt that in Bombay also, the Congress Candidates would be returned at the top of the poll. Whatever the critics might say, he had not the slightest doubt that the citizens of Bombay would stand by the Congress on the day of election. The City of Bombay that had always kept the National Flag flying, and that had set so many examples in patriotic deeds, was not going to fall behind other provinces in the country.

It was always left to Bombay to lead the rest of the country, so far as Congress activities are concerned, and he was confident that on November 14, Bombay will rise to the occasion and prove its loyalty and love for the Congress by successfully returning both the Congress Candidates.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, who followed, said that the Congress candidates needed neither recommendation nor defence of their case. Their case was a very simple one. Here was a challenge thrown by the Government that the Congress had lost its hold on the people of this country. Would Congress allow such a challenge to go without retort or acceptance? Had they not always claimed that the Congress was the representative of the people of this country? Here was an opportunity for the Congress, for the first time after the conclusion of the Civil Disobedience movement, to prove to the world that notwithstanding the temporary setback in their struggle for freedom, the Congress was still the most predominant, and the most potent organisation in the country that could at any time commandeer the services of the Nation.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar deprecated the tendency exhibited by a certain section of the vernacular Press which, for reasons best known to itself, was putting forward false issues with a view to prejudice the minds of the voters. Particularly, he referred to the malicious propaganda carried on against the Congress by some local Marathi dailies, falsely telling the public that the late Lokmanya Tilak's memory was not respected by the organisers of the Congress Session. The speaker presented files of newspapers which he had specially carried with him and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the gate which separated the Pandal from the adjoining open-space on the side of the Flagstaff Area was named after the late Lok. Tilak. An authoritative statement to that effect was given by the General Secretary, and it was published in the newspapers of the 26th October.

"ELECTION STUNTS."

The chart, of which so much was made, was unfortunately published eight days before several of the gates and arches were constructed. This was enough testimoney to disprove the malicious and misleading allegation, which the newspapers concerned, had made against the Congress. The public must know that these allegations were intended as election stunts to support the weak case of the paper's favourite candidate.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, who made a humorous speech thoroughly exposed the pretension of some of the Poona politicians, who had raised a banner of revolt against the Congress. He clearly stated that he had consented to stand on the Congress ticket because he was convinced that the position taken up by the Congress on the question of Communal Award was a correct one and ultimately it would conduce to the interests of both Hindus and Muslims.

"SUICIDAL POLICY."

The present policy of those politicians of Poona, who called themselves the followers of Lok. Tilak, was suicidal and anti-national. The late Lokmanya was a champion supporter of the Congress. In spite of his difference with the Congress he never broke away from that institution. He remained in a minority and by organising powers and matchless activities, turned that minority into a majority, and became the leader of the Congress.

Syt. I.S. Patel proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and the President, and assured them that the Dadar Ward will always stand by the Congress and vote solidly for the Congress candidates.

WHY CONGRESS REMAINED NEUTRAL

(Continued from page 1.)

community to vote only for the Congress.

BEWARE OF SNARES!

Syt. Jamnalal Bajaj, the President of the meeting in his concluding remarks dwelt at length on the policy of the Government behind the Communal Award, as well as the neutral attitude taken by the Congress, with regard to the same. He said that he felt fully convinced that the decision taken by the Congress regarding the Assembly contests could not be injurious to the national cause even though it was impossible for the Nation to achieve independence through the Central Legislature.

REASONS FOR NEUTRALITY.

Syt. Jamnalal Bajaj deplored the communalistic attitude taken by the Congress-Nationalist Party in the matter of the Communal Award, and exploded the myth contained in their slogan that the Communal Award was a stumbling block in the path of the country's progress to independence. After deeply studying the subject, the speaker said he felt that if the Congress had accepted the Communal Award then it would have incurred the displeasure of those who had been unfairly treated in the Communal Award, and if the Congress had rejected the same, then some of the communities that were benefited by the Communal Award, would have gone over to the side of the Government. Anyway, in either case, the diplomacy of the British Premier would have won. The Congress grasping the purpose of the British Government behind the Award, had to maintain a neutral attitude towards it.

The speaker also said that when the different communities arrive at an agreed solution between themselves, it was an easy thing to reject the Award. He hoped that it would not be long before all the communities arrived at an amicable compromise on this issue very soon.

Concluding Mr. Bajaj said:—

"The Congress only can protect your industries, your religion and your interests. To-day the Congress does not ask you for money or for sacrifices, but asks only for your votes. Vote for the true and faithful servants of the Nation, instead of those pretenders who speak very sweetly.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj then asked the audience if they had any doubts to be cleared. But nobody asked any question.

BLOT ON BOMBAY'S ESCUTCHEON?

Mr. Nandlal Ramdev Poddar speaking last said, that when all other Provinces were returning Congress candidates to the Assembly, if Bombay did not return both the candidates, then the failure would remain as a great blot on the fair name of the City and asked the audience to vote for the Congress candidates, and thus preserve the city from such a disgrace.

The annual Devali parade of the Bombay Swastik League was held on Thursday morning, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar took the salute.

STRAIGHT FIGHT IN DELHI

(Continued from page 1)

last winter for the visit of the M. C.C. Team, but they have made elaborate arrangements for the convenience of voters in both New Delhi and Old Delhi.

As for the outlying areas there seems to be some anxiety in Congress circles, and there have been allegations made on "unwanted police interference" in the electioneering campaign there.

WHAT ASAF ALI WILL DO IN ASSEMBLY?

Mr. Asaf Ali in addressing one of the meeting, declared that it would be his first business in the Assembly, if returned, to cause an enquiry to be made into these allegations. On the other hand, the President of the newly-created Zamindars' League, categorically denies the statement of Mr. Asaf Ali that official influence is being exercised in rural areas, and enters an emphatic protest against the threatening attitude of the Congress speakers.

The fact that Bhai Permanand has offered support of the Hindu Sabhaites to Rai Sahib Nanakchand is being welcomed in Congress circles, because of its repercussions. Muslims who have been promising support to R.B. Nanakchand are slowly withdrawing it from him, and they would either remain neutral or would vote for his co-religionist Mr. Asaf Ali, even though he is a Congress candidate. On the other hand, some of the Muslims who are leading the election campaign are impressing upon their co-religionists the fact that Sjt. Nanakchand recently erected a mosque in Delhi. But this appeal so far has not had the same effect as the public declaration by Bhai Permanand of the support of Hindu Mahasabha to Syt. Nanakchand.

Altogether the chances of the Congress candidate winning at the poll are very bright.

DELHI MUST PROVE IT

Rajen Babu's Appeal To Voters

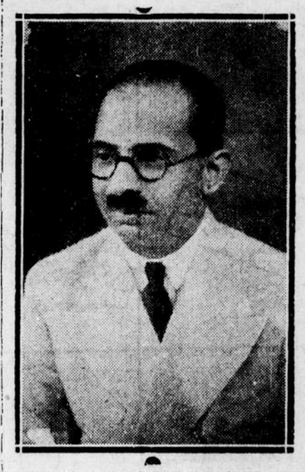
PATNA: (By Mail).

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, while regretting his inability to visit Delhi, has addressed the following message to the Delhi voters for the Assembly elections:—

"It was my intention to come to Delhi and visit some places in the Agra constituency. But unfortunately, soon after the Congress, my old asthmatic trouble appeared in Bombay and I had to cancel my programme. Since coming here I have not improved and I am still practically confined to my room. I hope, however, that my inability to visit these places will make no difference and the voters would realise their responsibility at this juncture and give full support to the Congress candidate.

The Delhi voters have a special responsibility, because Delhi happens to be a joint constituency and the Congress has put up Mr. Asaf Ali, who commands alike the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims. The voters should prove that a Muslim can win in a predominantly Hindu constituency also, if he has served the country well. I trust Delhi will prove that the fears of the Muslims from joint electorate are unfounded."

—A.P.



Mr. S. P. Shah, I.C.S., who was at one-time Director of Industries, U.P. and Secretary of the Hides and Skins Cess-Committee as well as Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of India, has been appointed as Finance Minister of Bikaner State.

WILL HARBILAS SARDA TOP POLLS?

Reported To Have Secured "Largest Number Of Votes"

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 10.

The Legislative Assembly election campaign began this morning. Dewan Bahadur Harbilasji Sarda has secured the largest number of votes at Beawar, Kekri, Nasirabad, Todgarh and Deoli polling stations.

Election of Ajmer City takes place on 12th inst.

Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda is expected to secure the largest number of votes.

HOSMANI'S APPEAL TO KANARA VOTERS

HONAVAR, Nov. 10.

Mr. Hosmani, a Congress candidate accompanied by Mr. Karmarkar and Mr. Shivade started for Hubli yesterday morning and visited Kalghatgi, Misrikot and Yellapur.

Mr. Subha Rao of Haldipurkar joined him at Ankola and visited Ankola, Gokaran and Kumta and arrived at Honavar this afternoon.

They met the voters of Kanara and exhorted them to vote for the Congress candidates. — United Press.

FLANDIN GOVT.'S PRIMORDIAL TASK

Will Wage War On Economic Crisis Immediately

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The Flandin Government decided at its first Cabinet meeting on its primordial task to wage war on the economic crisis, and has appointed a sub-committee to draft the economic legislation to be introduced, including a fresh stringent limitation of the immigration of foreign labour.

The Cabinet has also adopted M. Doumergue's principle that private members of Parliament ought not be able to propose an increase in budgetary expenditure.

The Cabinet finds favour in both houses where it is assured of a large majority.—Reuter.

EXPRESS DERAILED NEAR ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

An engine and a few bogies of the 32 Down E. I. Rly. Parcel Express were derailed yesterday near Satya Narain Station.

No casualties are reported to have occurred.—United Press.

SIR ROBERT HIGHET DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The death has occurred of Sir Robert Highet.

(Sir Robert Swan Highet was Deputy Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company, and President of Indian Railway Conference Association in 1918).

German Front At Work

League Accuses Them Of Bullying Saar Inhabitants

GENEVA, November 9.

Serious accusations of the exercise of pressure on the inhabitants of the Saar by the German Front are made in a long report on the Front's activities issued by the League Secretariat.

This report, which is based on some documents seized during the search of the Front's headquarters, describes the Front as merely an extension of the Nazi Party, and mentions various forms of pressure the commonest of which is the threat: "Wait until after 1935."

BOYCOTT THREAT

The report refers also to persecution through newspapers, German wireless services, boycott and denunciation to German authorities, and adds that for the purpose of applying pressure the Front can rely not only on the far too many Saar officials, but has also the support of the German Government and German authorities.—Reuter.

MACDONALD CONGRATULATES GOVERNMENT

Emphasises Achievement In Reducing Unemployment Figures

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

For the first time, in the history of the Lord Mayor's Banquet, the retiring Lord Mayor was not present owing to illness.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin and General Smuts were among the 800 distinguished guests.

Premier Macdonald who looked more vigorous after his Canadian health trip, emphasised Government's achievement in reducing unemployment by nearly a million. He said Government was at present working out a solution of the distressed areas problem, and was determined to carry through the slum clearance campaign.

Government's foreign policy "continues to be inspired by the conviction of the practicality of the peace policy steadily pursued with the unwavering support of the League of Nations."

Referring to the disappointing results of the Disarmament Conference he said that Britain's experience has proved the present state of mind of the world disarmament, but the example was not the effective way of reducing arms or increasing international confidence. If security was not obtainable by an international agreement on the scales of national arms, then the defence requirements must be met in a way which would put the non-aggressive purpose of the nation beyond question.

He believed that the country would trust Government to do what is necessary without embarking on an armaments race.

BEER-CELLAR HEROES HONOURED

Hitler Harangues Survivors Of Munich Episode

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

Flags were at half-mast throughout Germany in memory of 248 Nazis who have been killed since November 9, 1923 when Hitler started his fight for power with the ill-fated beer-cellar putsch in Munich. The ceremonies in Munich included a parade of 15,000 uniformed men. Hitler spent fifteen minutes personally reviewing 2,000 survivors of the putsch, and in an address to the assembled crowd declared. "Inside Germany to-day we are surrounded by every sort of enemy, but by your unbroken and untamable will we shall crush them."—Reuter.

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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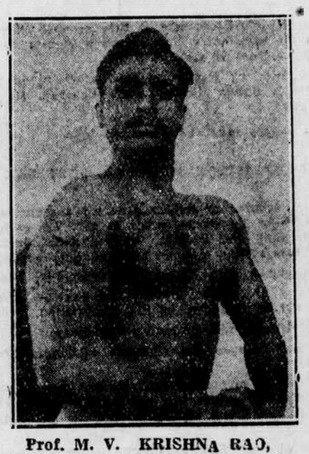

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"THE CONGRESS IS ALWAYS WRONG"

Anglo-India Has Been Saying So For Decades Past, Says So To-day And Will Ever Continue To Say So In Future

By G. L. M.

A careful study of the political events of the last forty years from the Anglo-Indian angle has convinced me as it would convince anyone with "an open (that is, vacant) mind" that the Indian National Congress is always wrong—ever since its inception until yesterday evening. For what are the facts?

There was a time when the Indian National Congress used to consist of lawyer-politicians who met once a year during X'mas and had a cold-weather holiday session—that was wrong. The Congress, according to contemporary Anglo-Indian and authoritative official opinion, represented "microscopic minority." Its resolutions were pious and its discussions sterile.

And then at Surat the Congress endeavoured to be more active and virile, and that was also wrong, as it led to a split and dissensions and the rise of political extremism.

And when the Congress used to request the British Government in the most polite language conceivable for an instalment of constitutional reforms, it was not less wrong; for it demanded something far in advance of the time and the capacty of Indians to receive or of Britishers to give. Its constitutional demands were unpractical and highly detrimental to the larger interests of the masses with whom the Congress had no contact.

And if the Congress considered the Montagu reforms unsatisfactory and disappointing, the attitude was equally wrong, being short-sighted and unstatesmanlike.

And if the Congress considered the Montagu leaders. The desire of the Congress to work the reforms under certain circumstances was unworthy of a political organisaton.

But when the Congress decided not to participate in the legislatures and boycott the reform scheme owing to the Punjab wrongs, it was utterly wrong and its decision was tantamount to a political 'harikari.' It was as good as dead.

And if the Congress, under Gandhiji, tried to become a mass organisation with whole-time political workers and dynamic political activities, it was mischievously wrong, paving, as it did, the way to demagogy and anarchy. It ceased to represent the intelligentsia and the politically conscious minority.

N-C-O

The adoption of non-co-operation by the Congress showed, of course, how hopelessly wrong the Congress was, as its policy was the last word in futility. Its programme was at once absurd and ridiculous on the one hand, and extremely risky and dangerous on the other. When the Congress non-co-operators, it becomes negative to the point of non-existence: when it seeks to co-operate, as during the Das-Nehru regime or after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, it becomes pretentious and dictatorial. In either case, its attitude is wrong.

If the Congress launches on civil disobedience, it is a counsel of despair: if it suspends it, that is a proof of defeat. Its movement is either "the most absurd of absurd movements" (Lord Chelmsford) or if it is "within an inch of success" (Sir George Lloyd) it amounts to a revolution and a rebellion which must be suppressed. Both ways, therefore, it is wrong.

If the Congress does not condemn violence every time, it indirectly encourage terriorism; if it condemns violence, the condemnation is hypocritical.

If the Congress decides by majority at its huge session, it is mob-rule of the worst type. But if it vests the power in the hands of one leader, it bows to dictatorship, which hurts the democratic conscience of the bureaucrats and the liberal principles of British Parliament including the Die-Hards. The Congress is, therefore, wrong either way.

If the Congress boycotts the Councils, it is wrong; and if it tries to enter or capture them, that is also wrong. If it does not contest the elections, it wastes an opportunity of educating the electorate; and if it contests the elections, it only misleads the ignorant and gullible voters. If Congressmen participate in the legislature, they are indistinguishable from the Liberals; but if they pursue a different policy within the Councils, they are obstructionists, destructionists and wreckers incapable of constructive thinking. The Congress is, therefore, wrong, whether it goes into the Councils or remains out of it.

If the Congress abstains from the constitutional deliberations like the R. T. C., it does disservice to the nation by not voicing the most advanced and organised political opinion; but if its representative attends the R. T. C., his presentation of the national demand is ridiculous and pretentious. The Congress is wrong, whether it ignores the R T. C. or presents its view-point there.

If the Congress ignores the White Paper, it is under a state of delusion and permits the nationalist case to go by default; but if it seeks to organise and mobilise public opinion against it, it is also wrong because it will thereby strengthen the hands of the Die-Hards and a vote for the Congress would be a vote for Churchill.

If the Congress promotes Swadeshi, it does so to benefit the capitalists (mostly from Bombay), with whom it is in league and who privately subsidise it. But il it endeavours to be with the masses and emphasies some fundamental rights, it betrays its revolutionary temper and is in the pay of Moscow.

If the Congress encourages handspinning, it is reactionary and ante-diluvian in its economics; and if it includes cotton mills in the category of Swadeshi, it is in the pay of mill-owners.

If the Congress consists of caste Hindus, it represents an attempt to impose caste tyranny on the other Hindus; but if it aims at eradicating untouchability, it is going against the ancient Hindu traditions and immemorial Hindu customs.

If the Congress attempts to unite the different communities, its efforts are foredoomed to failure, its pacts are bribes and the leaders of the minorities who co-operate with it are unrepresentative; if it does not make any such efforts, it is self-condemned and shows utter indifference to the fundamental realities of the Indian situation.

If there are differences between Congressmen, they show the unfitness of Indians to unite and their inability to work together; but if they unite and work together and their decisions are unanimous, that unity is artificial and false.

The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that the Congress has been, is, and will be 'always' wrong. —"Indian Finance."

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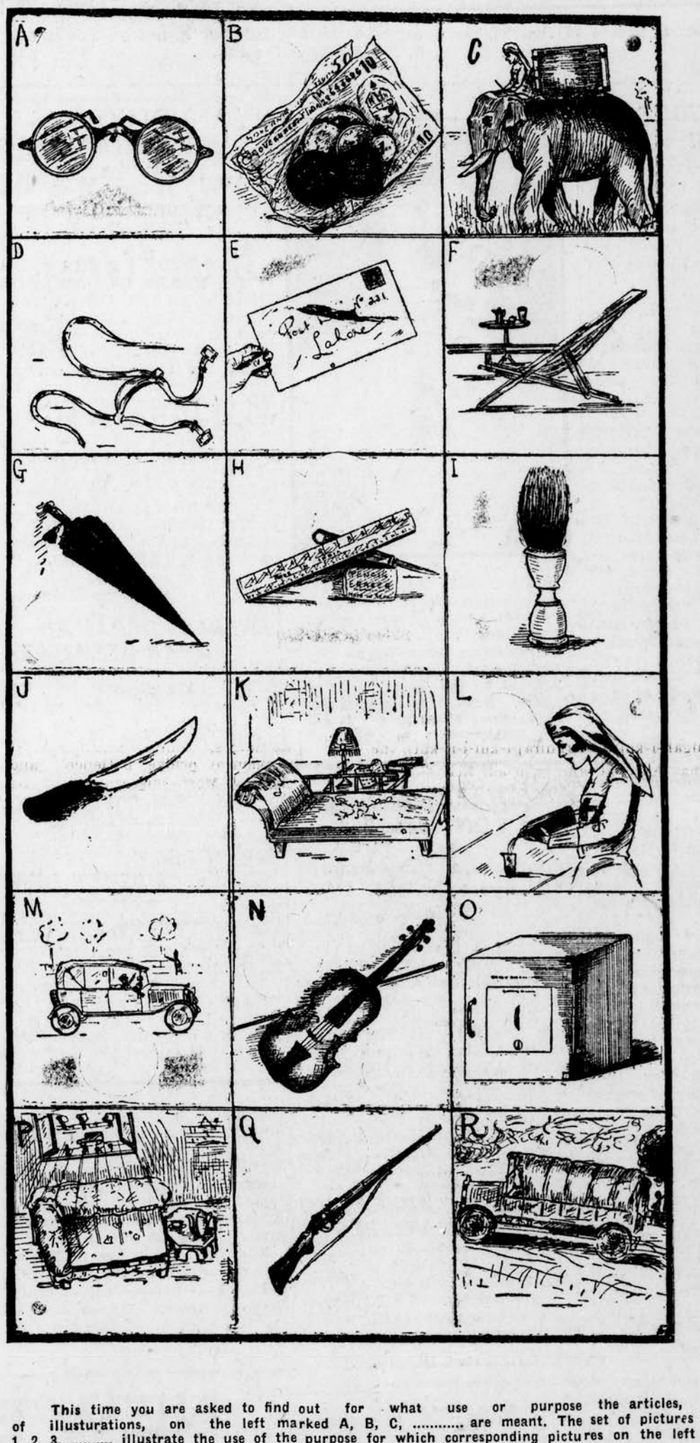

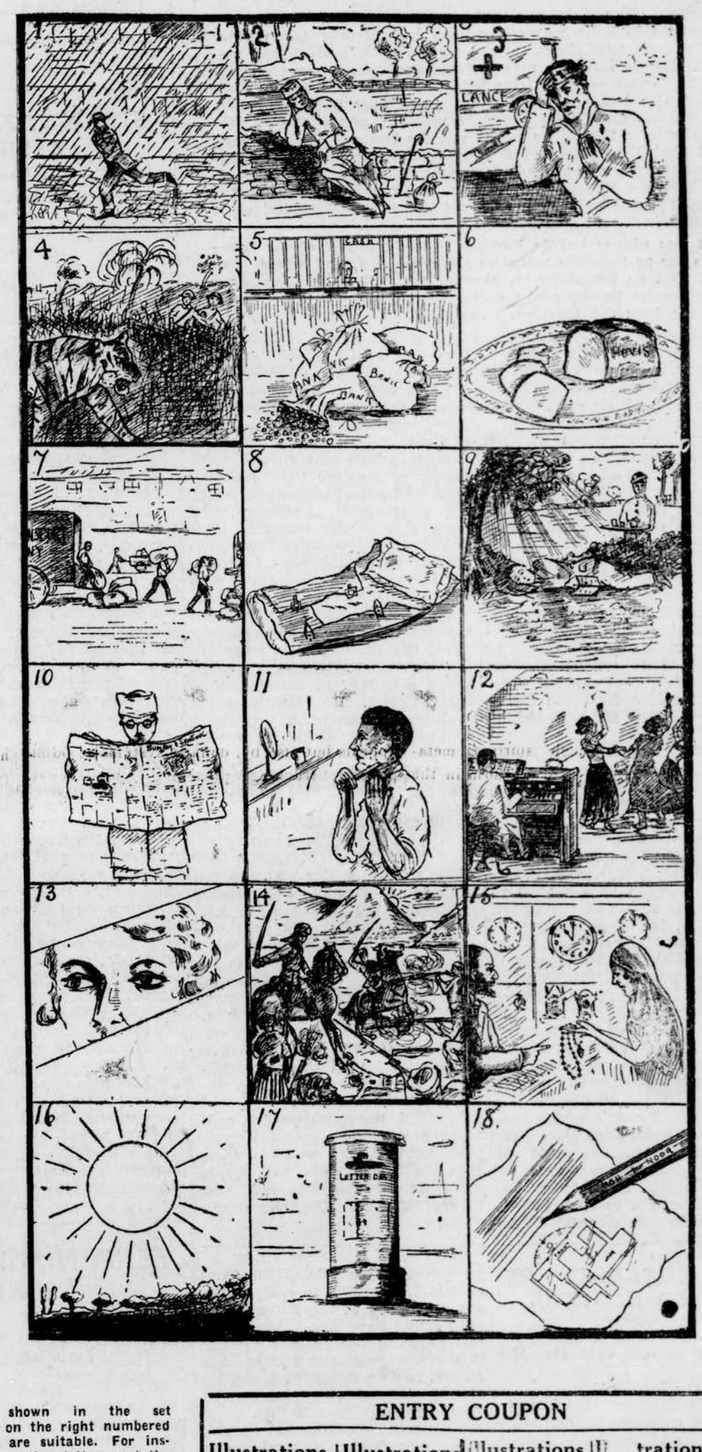

This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illusturations, on the left marked A, B, C, ... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3,..... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered cowers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitior may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

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Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
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C		L	
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I		R	

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Closing Date 14th November.

THE WAY OUT

An Analysis Of Gandhiji's Political Philosophy

(By Dr. BHAGAVAN DAS.)

The following is a further instatement of the article, which was written by Dr. Bhagvan Das of Benares, for our Special Congress Number, but which could not find a place in it, as it was received too late. The earlier portion of the article appeared in our issue of Sunday last.—(Ed. "B. C.")

TRUTH.

(8) Mahatmaji says; "*Satya* (*Truth*) in truth is my *God*; I can only search him through *non-violence*, and in no other way; and the *freedom* of my country is surely included in the search for truth."

It will be difficult for most of us to understand what he means, unless we translate his language into other terms, in accordance with the teachings of the past great spiritual and philosophical teachers of mankind. Every earnest, unworldly, philanthropic soul, inclined spirit-wards more than matterwards, keenly sensitive to the miseries of fellow-mortals, feels this all-powerful Call of the Spirit, at some time or other, during its sojourn upon earth. Thus, the prince who afterwards became the Buddha, felt the call at the age of twenty-nine, and left his royal home and wife and child to search for and find the Truth. Moses, Jesus, Muhammad, all had to retire into the mountains and lonely places for periods, to similarly search and find. "I must find out the Truth." But what Truth? It is an incontestable truth that at this moment the house in which this paper is being written exists. But this truth does not serve our purpose. It does not include any sort of freedom worth speaking about. And it does not require any search to discover. The Truth (made up of the "Four Noble Truths," Arya-Satyani), that Buddha sought and found, that every earnest and sensitive soul has to seek and find, and surely finds, some time or other, is that the Trishna, Avidya, Vasana, Maya, of the self itself, the Ja'l of the Jael, the Izal of the Al-Muzil, is the cause of the loss of Freedom by the self, the cause of its bondage to the body of flesh, to the wheel of life and death, whence all sorts of particular bondages; and that the understanding, Vidya, Irfan, Gnosis, of this Supreme Truth immediately brings Freedom from the bonds of Fear of death and pain, and of doubt of immortality. In Buddha's language, the four Truths are, the Truth of (or about the nature of) Pain, of the Cause of Pain, of the Surcease of Pain, and of the Way of achieving that Surcease. In this high spiritual metaphysical, sense, the search for freedom in the deepest and most universal aspect, is indeed identical with the search for universal, fundamental Truth; as the search for a particular freedom from a particular disease is the search for the particular truth of the particular cause and the particular remedy of that disease; and it is also true that those who have searched and *really* found that Universal Truth and Freedom in their fullness are the best qualified to help fellow-mortals to them as well as to particular freedoms through particular truths regarding remedies, economic, political, social, etc.

LOVE.

In the same metaphysical sense, as Satyam is God, so Shivam, and so Sundaram, is God also. This is expressly said in the old books. Another triad of names for the same is Satyam-Hitam-Priyam, *i.e.*, the True, the Good, the Beautiful or Loveable, or Al-Haq, Ar-Rahim, Al-Jamul. God is not only Truth, but also Love, and also Righteousness. Satya is only one-third of God; Love is another third; Righteousness is the remaining third; and yet all three are only inseparable aspects of each other. If we say that Satya includes the two others, it can equally well be said that each of these others includes Satya and the remaining factor. Love is the positive aspect of non-violence which is only negative. The *cognition* and *realisation* of the Truth (*I'lm, Chit*) that God, the supreme self, is all and is in all, is inseparable from the *feeling of* Love (*Ananda, Shukud*) for all, and from Goodness and Righteousness (*Sat, Wujud*) in *action* towards all; and also inseparable from the sense of the fact that spiritual freedom is the indefeasible due and right of all, and indeed is actually ever-present at the heart of all,—while particular freedoms accompany particular conditions.

TRUTH AND FREEDOM.

The ultimate, absolute, Supreme Truth, referred to above, takes on other shapes in the regions of the limited and the successive. Jesus Christ said: "And ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free." Surely he knew the Truth, if anyone did, and must have been made free by it, if any one was, ever. But was his body, were the bodies of his countrymen, made free thereby, or only his Spirit? Obviously, his finding of the Truth did not secure the freedom of either himself or his country from the tentacles of the Roman octopus; so little so that his pure and most innocent body was even cruelly crucified by the Roman Governor of Jewish Palestine. In the domain of the relative, *Truth and Non-Violence and Freedom, all, necessarily are relative, comparative, also.* The ink that this paper is being written with is truly black. But there are deeper blacks; and also lighter. Therefore, to say that this ink is black is only relatively true. Britain, France, Japan, Italy, U. S. A., Russia, Germany, etc., enjoy freedom. But do they? They are very dependent, in many respects, on one another. As to freedom from perpetual terror of each other—none of them is at all free; witness the frantic futilities and fatuities of the Disarmament Conferences, and the suicidal and homicidal race for armaments.

No individual and no country can ever find absolute Truth and win absolute Freedom, however hard and long and wide he or it may search for it, outside, in the region of the Limited, of Matter. That Truth and that Freedom can be found, have been found, are being found, will be found, by earnest souls only in the Inside which includes all the outside, in the region of the Limitless Spirit.

A RELATIVE CONCEPTION.

In the region of matter, of Economics, of Politics, we have to visualise what sort of relative, comparative, freedom we want, and to find out the relative, comparative, truth, viz., what are the particular means which will bring us that freedom;——such as assiduous education of public opinion, of men and women, of old and young and child, as to the nature and form of the Swaraj that India needs; pressure upon the Powers-That-Be by all legitimate and peaceful means to move towards that Swaraj; opposition and proposition in the legislatures in accord with that scheme of Swaraj; promotion of khadi and swadeshi of all sorts; promotion of the spirit of negative non-violence and of positive love for fellow-creatures so that it may appear in positive co-operation for mutual help of all sorts in all departments of life; promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity by, not merely emotional appeals but also by, definite systematic public proving, teaching, preaching, that the essentials of the two religions are identically the same, that the fundamental requirements of all human beings, material and spiritual, are the same, and that creedal labels and signboards on the forehead or other parts of the body or the clothes do not matter at all and in fact are undesirable because they emphasise utterly artificial differences and create antagonisms; removal of untouchability not only by emotional appeals but also by rational argument that untouchability attaches only to dirt and not to any human being as such; promotion of a really national vocational-cultural inexpensive system of education in place of the exotic, inefficient, artificial, brain-and-body-consuming, and very expensive and wasteful system now current; promotion of civic education, through the daily and other press, as to how citizens, young and old, should conduct themselves in daily life, in accordance with rules of hygiene and sanitation and good manners and morals; formation of vigilance committees and purity leagues and anti-intoxicant associations and associations for village-organisation and better distribution of population; all over the land creation of a special organisation of volunteers, free of dependents, not in the household life, specially fitted for the different kinds of work above sketched, without which organisation nothing else can be really effectively done.

How very relative truth has to be in the region of the Finite, is shown by Mahatmaji's own admission, "On several occasions, I have given *several definitions* of Swaraj; I think they are *all true*, not self-contradictory, but *hopelessly incomplete.*"

The present writer happens to remember clearly that on 30th November 1920, Mahatmaji made his first speech to the students of the Central Hindu College, Benares, on a large plot of land just outside the College grounds, inviting them to join the non-co-operation movement started just then; and that in the course of his speech he said that if a person wished to be absolutely truthulf in speech, he would have to give up speaking altogether and take a vow of silence. This is in entire accord with Vedanta and Yoga metaphysics, the Science of the Infinite. We may request Mahatmaji to recall to mind this his own old perfectly sound statement, and then to decide whether the substitution of the words "truthful and non-violent" would really mean any improvement on the very good and 'practical' and useful words "legitimate and peaceful." Many of us believe that they would not. It may be matter of debate whether the adjectives with which Mahatmaji characterised the powers that were immediately after the horrible Amritsar Massacre of Innocents, were not only truthful but also mentally and verbally non-violent, or were only legitimate and peaceful. It would be perfectly true and legitimate and peaceful to say that modern Western predominantly material and sensuous civilisation is *asura*, titanic, ungodly, anti-godly, opposed to *daiva*; but the statement could scarcely be made without some touch, however mild and non-active, of the mental 'violence' of disapproving emotion. Even if the words "truthful and non-violent" are substituted for "legitimate and peaceful", they would be interpreted easily as meaning nothing more or less than "legitimate and peaceful." Indeed, it seems to some of us that "peaceful" indicates a more positive wish to *make peace*, of course honourable peace, than the negative "non-violence" which may indeed mean mere aloofness, and that "legitimate" means "lawful" and points to "sweetly reasonable, pleasantly-worded, persuasive truthfulness," while merely "truthful" may be "unpleasantly and antagonisingly truthful."

MEANS AND END.

(9) Mahatmaji says; "Means and End are convertible terms." Yet he also says; "We have control over the means and never on the end." This is perplexing. If the two were convertible, control over one would be control over the other. Some of us would respectfully submit that the perplexity here is due to the very same cause as in the case of 'truth' and 'freedom,' a mixing up of two distinct points of view.

Means and End are no doubt convertible, indeed identical—but only from the metaphysical or transcendental standpoint of the Infinite whole, the paramartha-drishti, sarvika-drishti, kalatila-drishti, the nigah-i-irfani, nigah-i-kulli (of Indiraj-i-kul-f-il-kul), the view that All is all and is in all, that the Supreme Self is all. To this supreme self, self-expression, self-realisation, Atma-jnana, Khud, shinasi, in countless forms, in infinite World-Drama, Lila, Lahw-o-la'b, Play, Sport, Pastime, is the End and the Means also at once. Jesus said; "I am the Truth, the Way, the Life." Obviously the body of flesh, pure and holy as it was, that was named Jesus, was not these, but the Supreme Spirit of which it was a pre-eminently worthy "living temple of God." That Spirit, that Self, is plainly the Truth of all truths, the Reality of all realities, and also the Way, the Means, to the finding of Itself by Self-Consciousness, and also the whole of Life, Chaitanya, Nur, the Principle of Conciousness. Krishna makes this plain in the *Bhagavad-Gita*, (iv. 24): 'Brahma, God, Paramatma, the Universal Self, is the Truth, the End, also the Way, the Means, viz., the act of sacrifice, also the object sacrificed, viz., the smaller self, also the fire of Life and Consciousness into which the offering is poured perpetually in the shape of all action of body and of mind, and the sacrificer is also that same Self." "To know the Truth, ye must live the Life" of self-sacrifice, the sacrifice, to the larger Self, of the smaller Self which is the reflection, the reversed image, of that larger Self.

But in the region of the Finite, from the point of view of the vyavahara-drishti, khanda-drishti, krama-drishti, the nigah-i-juzwi, nigah-i-a'mate, the empirical or experimental standpoint, Kashi and Ka'ba, as ends of pilgrimage, are very different from the means of approach thereto, viz., rail, ship, camel, horse, bullock, boat, and now lorry and bus and car.

In our political and economic struggle, moral self-purification, and also intellectual clarification, *i.e.*, mutual trustworthiness and trustfulness, courage of conviction, courage of self-sacrifice, patience under suffering, restraint of our lower nature, control of our personal ambitions and greeds and jealousies, and *also clear understanding* of what we want, and consequent sincere whole-hearted and whole-headed co-operation — this is the 'means' and indispensable means; Swaraj, *i.e.*, a particular form of government amidst a particular form of society, social structure, social organisation—this is the 'end'. And this 'means' and this 'end' are clearly distinguishable and not 'convertible,' though inseparable.

(To be concluded on Sunday next)

U. S. WOMEN STRIKERS IN INTERN MENT CAMP

Some of the women textile strikers of Georgia (U. S. A.) who were arrested and placed in the strike internment camp at Fort McPherson, under the martial law edict, are seen here going out for a bit of sunshine under the eyes of Nati onal Guard Sentries.

Fortune Smiles When Leg Is Broken

Boyhood Adventures Of H. G. Wells Told In Autobiography

Mr. Wells has already written a good deal of his autobiography in his previous books: but nothing that he has told us about himself in the past lessens the interest of this new "history and adventures of a brain."

He assures us at the beginning of his book ("Experiments in Biography." Vol. I. Gollacz) that his brain is not a particularly good one." "If there were brain-shows, as there are cat an dog-shows," he declares, "I doubt if it would get even a third-class prize." He has a bad memory for names, numbers and dates. He is poor at bridge, patience and chess. Most surprising of all, his brain suffers from "an exceptional want of excitable 'Go.'"

He does his best, again to destroy the "journalistic legend" that he is "a person of boundless enthusiasm and energy." "For all my desire to be interested," he insists, "I have to confess that for most things and people I don't care a damn."

THE LITTLE STRANGER.

His story is that of an astonishing boy who was a stranger in the world in which he was born, and who escaped from it. It is the record of a youth who was predestined to turn his very disadvantages into golden advantages.

The son of an ineffectual small shopkeeper and professional cricketer—his father bowled for Kent—he met with his first piece of real good fortune when he broke a leg at the age of seven or eight "Probably," he writes "I am alive to-day and writing this autobiography instead of being a worn-out, dismissed and already dead shop-assistant because I broke my leg." For it was during his convalescence that he became a reader of books and got the first glimpses of the world into which he was to escape.

A second stroke of luck came when his father also broke a leg three years later. This led to the break-up of the home and to Mrs. Wells's having to take a situation at Up Park. It was during his visits to the Up Park that the young H. G. Wells was introduced to science by the discovery of a telescope and that he was given the freedom of a large library of books. Among the books was Plato's "Republic"—his introduction to Utopianism.

YOUNG DRAPER.

It was probably fortunate for Mr. Wells even that his mother tried to make a draper of him. He failed ignobly at his first job, his employer concluding that he was "not refined enough." Then there was an attempt to make him a pupil teacher. A spell as boarder at a Midhurst school was followed by another and more serious attempt to turn the boy into a draper, and to the miseries of that existence the world owes some memorable fiction.

Mr. Wells, it will be generally felt, had a perfect education for a novelist and social reformer. The very fact that he had little schooling meant that books and knowledge, instead of being associated with humdrumness, were as exciting and attractive to him as unknown lands to the adventurous. His passionate craving for knowledge may be measured by the fact that, for some years during his boyhood, he made it a rule "never to read a work of fiction or play a game."

It was this passion that brought him through an examination that opened the door to life as a science student and afterwards demonstrator in London.

SUCCESS AS A WRITER.

Mr. Wells's first volume brings us up to the beginnings of his success as a writer. Through the whole book he is in quest of the circumstances that influenced him and his mind in various important ways. We are told of his development as a Socialist—of his development as an atheist (if, indeed, he was not born one). He writes of all this in the spirit of a pugnacious propagandist. Some of his remarks on Christianity are mere insults. Mr. Wells, however, was always an extremist in phrase about the things he dislikes. Marxism as well as Christianity gets a kick or two.

To many readers the most attractive part of the book will be Mr. Well's portrait of his mother—incompetent at her job whether of cooking or of housekeeping, over-worked, pious, and pitiable. Mr. Wells describes her candidly and critically, but in the result she is one of the most sympathetic figures he has created.

He is equally candid in his account of his first marriage to his cousin Isabel, and of the way in which, through a difference of temperament, "she became the gently firm and champion of all that I felt was suppressing me." He tells us of his inner struggle before he separated from his cousin and married his science pupil, Catherine Robbins, clever, charming and unselfish:

"I became profoundly preoccupied with this realisation of a better companionship. I did not know how to state my situation, even to myself. I did not clearly understand the fundamentals of my trouble. I tried over all sorts of explanations for this sudden sense of insufficiency in my cousin, whom nevertheless I still loved with pride, proprietorship and jealousy, and this distressing and overpowering desire to be together with a new companion. My habitual disposition to respect an obligation, to accept my immediate world and respond to its urgencies and imperatives was very strong. But almost equally strong was another system of dispositions not so immediate, but begotten of reading and thought and discussion, which denied the final claim of these immediate imperatives to control and shape my life, a system of dispositions which conformed to a code of right and wrong and duties—and excuses, that could at times run absolutely counter to the primary set.

That paragraph is characteristic of what Mr. Wells is trying to do in this book. "The primary theme of this autobiography," he declares, "is this conflict between the primary and secondary values of life;" and Mr. Wells's story is a story of such conflicts and his particular solutions of them.

Such a story, told by a man of genius about himself, cannot but be fascinating. "Experiment in Autobiography" will fascinate even those who believe that Mr. Wells's ideas on religion and politics, instead of liberating the world into a new happiness would bring it to misery and perdition. It is as impossible to be indifferent to him as it is to be indifferent to Rousseau.—Robert Lind in "News Chronicle."

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The Municipal Mind—The Kelly Statue — Italian Sculptor's Protest — "Nowhere In The World" —The Place Of The Poor Artist —Allahabad And Cawnpore Music

Art Notes And Events

Conferences — Problems Of Music And Dancing —Notations, Voice Culture— Musical Instruments — "Impressions Abroad."

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Evidently, the purdah committee which decided to erect the Kelly statue has disturbed more than one or two sections of the city. It would appear that the committee before it finally selected the sculptor had already approached a well-known Italian sculptor with the requisite photographs. The sculptor started, in all earnestness, with the immediate sketch composition in clay. And, before he could show it to the committee in plaster he was informed that the committee had already given its final approval to another sculptor.

NOWHERE IN THE WORLD.

The sculptor was neither informed of the final meeting nor of the final choice. "It is", observed the Italian artist who called at the "Chronicle" last week, "done nowhere in the world. The municipal conditions you described in the "Art Notes" would be madness for any self-respecting artist to accept".

THE MUNICIPAL MIND.

I had no difficulty in agreeing with him. The municipal mind of the first city in India could not be explained to him. The "smuggling" in of the portrait of the first citizen of the first city in India could not be explained to him.

REGISTERED FACTS.

The deplorable facts could only be registered, casually. Could nothing be done? Are there art institutions in the city? Are there exponents of art and culture in the city? Are there "leaders" in the city conscious and proud of their "unique" cultural heritage? Are there journals in the city who expound day in and day out, the spiritual heritage of "We of the East?" We have all these luxurious dopes. But they do not function except on stated occasions and for stated and exalted personalities.

WHERE IS THE POOR ARTIST?

The poor artist, struggling for a bare existence, is not in the glorious picture at all. No one wants him. No one thinks of him. No one wants actively to help the living artist. The elaborate essays on art and culture remain aloof, from all contaminating contact with living realities. Events are the only acid test.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

And the conspiracy of silence about the Kelly committee is one of the numerous illuminating incidents in the public life of the first city of India. It is true, as the Italian artist told me, that these art conditions do not exist anywhere else in the civilized world. He forgets, however, that we, as a nation, are "unique". That being so, we need explain nothing, justify nothing.

MUSIC CONFERENCES IN THE NORTH.

The two music conferences one at Allahabad and another at Cawnpur have, it must be noticed, dropped some of the sentimental platitudes that have been hitherto woven around Indian music.

OBSOLETE DOGMAS.

The progress of music in India requires, it is now fortunately beginning to be recognised, clear analysis of the problems of Indian music, not its antique origin and obsolete dogmas. Sjt. Lala Padmpat Singhania who, as chairman of the reception committee of the conference at Cawnpur, opened the proceedings said:—

"The Sangit Samaj under whose auspices this conference is being held was founded only eight years ago. During this short period it has made marvellous progress. Under its auspices, a music school was opened in 1929; the second U. P. Music Conference was convened at Cawnpur in February, 1929; the first Cawnpur Music Conference was held in January, 1930, and ever since then we have been organising a music conference every year at Cawnpur. The late Pundit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar of revered memory started the first conference here and the present one is the sixth of its kind. Though Punditji is no longer in our midst, we are sure his soul will rejoice in the thought that we are carrying on the good work that he so nobly began.

MUSIC IN CURRICULA.

We pressed hard for including music in the curricula or studies of the high school, and I am glad to say the Board of High School and Intermediate Education has recognised music as an optional subject for the high school examination. The first examination in music will be held in 1936. But we should not rest content with this. We have yet to see that music is recognized as an optional subject for the intermediate and degrees examinations also, and we must press this on the attention of the U. P. Board and the various universities of the province.

PROBLEMS IN MUSIC.

"It is a matter for congratulation that our conference not only arranges performances by the various artists of the country but also hold a meeting of the musicians to settle by means of mutual discussion the various intricate points of musical theory. I am glad to say that the following satisfactory solutions were arrived at during the last four years or so:—

(1) Differentiation between Jaunpuri, Asavari and Gandhari "ragas".

(2) The ascending and descending scale and the "alapa" of the following "ragas":—

Bilasakhani Todi. Deshi Todi and Lakshmi Todi.

This year there will be an executive sitting of the musicians to discuss the "rasa" and varieties of Kalyan "raga". It is perfectly clear from all this that the Cawnpur Conference is contributing its humble mite to the solution of the tangled problems of Indian music.

We have certainly a number of weighty problems before us. An authentic history of Indian music has yet to be written, there is the problem of improvement in the volume of sound and tone of our musical instruments, the fixing of the notes of the subtle varieties of the various "ragas" the collection of folk tunes etc.

PROBLEMS OF THE DANCE

"The various problems of Indian dance also deserve our attention. We have to standardize the various rhythmic motions and poses, find out a correct interpretation of the symbolizations used in our dances, and rediscover the various poses mentioned in the ancient texts. I hope that the celebrated musicians that gather here year after year will contribute materially towards the solution of some of these problems and ere long we shall have achieved something solid to our credit."

AIMS AND OBJECTS

Major R. D. Ranjit Singh, as President of the Conference, speaking about the importance and aims of the conference suggested:—

"Our motherland is in sore need of more and more music conferences, to push it and to popularise it fhrther and further, which should be their primary object, while as the next thing, that is most necessary, in my humble opinion, at this stage is clusion about the system of notation which has now been luckily introduced in our music. You are aware of the existence of the differences between the two classes in Northern Indian music. This task, however, can only be taken up by a much more representative gathering which may be styled as the 'Conference of Northern Indian Musicians', to which should be invittd representatives of our old families of musicians as well as the best products of the modern institutions."

"FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION" ABROAD.

"We are aware of the fact that our music has already made a most favourable impression abroad and has been recognized in foreign countries as consisting of highly complicated, interesting and scientific principles, and I am personally quite confident of the fact that the more the west studies our system of music the more it will realize and admit, that as far as development on scientific lines is concerned, the vastness subtleness and the emotional side of Indian classical music will be found standing head and shoulders above the music of the rest of the world. The different tunes for different times of the day and night and also different seasons of the year is a speciality for our music which is not possessed by the music of foreign countries. We will be enhancing the possibility for recognition of our music by foreign musicians, by soon arriving at, and adopting a system of common notation, and no labour therefore done towards attaining this object should be thought too much."

VOICE-CULTURE.

Speaking at the Allahabad University Music Conference, Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Minister of Education, offered opportune suggestions. He said:—

"If voice-culture be added to the seven parts into which the old Indian authorities divided the science and art of 'Sangit', we had", a complete course of musical training". "Voice-training seems to be so completely neglected in our country that one sometimes wonders if harshness is not at a premium these days. In this matter we compare very unfavourably with the adepts in, and exponents of, western music, and I must impress upon you the necessity of paying particular attention to the culture of the voice.

"CLASSICAL" PURISTS.

"I am perhaps not imbued with sufficient refinement, but I am not altogether in sympathy with the position of those purists who would banish from our music academies and colleges everything which is not strictly classical. That attitude spells stagnation.

"To hark back to the music of the 'Samveda' may be flattering to our sense of vanity, but it is also to be deaf to the march of progress and bind to the signs of the times. At best, those pieces of high class, abstruse music can only appeal to the chosen few; but ordinary mortals have to be content with a less etheral atmosphere."

If these problems of Indian mould would be dispassionately formulated, analysed and discussed there would be less of that "harshness" which is, as he said, at a premium with the blind devotees of "scientific" music. There should be, moreover, less of the "favourable impression abroad", and more of technical and practical assistance. The possibilities of Indian musical instruments and of the dances, folk and traditional, remain, to be examined clearly in the light of modern demands, not excluding those of the modern stage, radio, but not for discovering the "standardised" formula that has been the bane of "revived" interest in Indian art.

WATERLOO BRIDGE CRITICS

G. B. S. And The New Design

The Battle of Waterloo Bridge—now in its eleventh year—is not over yet. Although criticism of the new design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, adopted by the Highways Committee of the L.C.C., is mainly favourable, London's approval is not unqualified.

Here are representative views given to the "News Chronicle" the other day:—

Sir William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy: "I think Sir Giles' new, simple bridge, in tune with its surroundings, an admirable conception."

Mr. Bernard Shaw: "All the existing bridges in London should be done away with and suspension bridges put in their places. I have no patience with all this nonsense that is talked about the bridge being in harmony with the 'new style in architecture' on the north side. These modern buildings have no architectural style at all. But the new design for the bridge, on the contrary, has some architectural style. Therefore it won't do."

Sir Reginald Blomfield, who has strongly advocated a three-span bridge: "I do not see why Portland stone should be used for facing the arches."

Herr Eugen Kaufmann, a well-known German architect and a partner of Mr. F.E. Towndrow: "The new design, in my opinion, will not go all well with the new buildings on the north side."

Mr. Tom Scoulding, London secretary of the Waterways Group, Transport and General Workers' Union: "I think the bridge will be a great asset to nevigation. I have no criticism of the design."

JAPANESE ARTS

At Paris

Encouraged with the success of its venture last year, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has decided to hold a second exhibition this winter at Paris of Japanese industrial articles and fine arts, it was learned recently.

The decision was reached at a recent meeting held by Mr. Shinji Yoshino, Commercial and Industrial Vice-Minister, and authorities concerned, including Messrs. Kosuke Hirano, Sanzo Wada, Kitaro Kunii, Rokuzo Yasuda, Uichi Murakami, Ippei Iino and Tomoji Okada.

With the object of stimulating the export of industrial products and fine arts, some 2,000 articles were exhibited at the Salon d'Automne in Paris last year from May to July.

The exhibition proved very popular, so much so that the first-class department store, Printemps proposed to Mr. Burzazuro Tomono, manager of the exhibition, that this winter a display of genuine Japanese fine arts made by the agrarian people be held at the same store.

Mr. Tomono, who recently returned home from Paris in connection with the matter, said that the exhibition deeply impressed people with the beauty of articles, and leading department stores, such as Louvre and Printemps are very keen on the matter, even expressing the desire to hold exhibitions there.

At the meeting of the Ministry of officials, it was arranged to accept articles for exhibits from October 3 until about the 10th of the same month. Exhibitions of the accepted articles will be held in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya and then they will be taken to Paris.

Famous Russian Dancers

Interesting Incidents Recalled

BY HORACE THOROGOOD.

Ballet is an obsession with Mr. Arnold L. Haskell, as he confesses —no, boasts—in his "Balletomania" (Gollancz, 18s.); and if one must have an obsession, could any other be more harmless and beautiful? The multitude of ballet-minded people in this country, which so eminent a critic as the late Andre Levinson described as the ballet centre of the world, will have no doubt about the answer.

What a lovely art this is, that gathers to itself the poetry of every other art! To be a true ballet lover one must love them all and have, as well, the capacity for entrancement with beauty, that adds oneself as willing fuel to the divine flame. Mr. Haskell has that comprehensive love and capacity for entrancement to a rare extent. It is not merely that he has attended nearly every performance of the ballet besides rehearsals, following it from town to town and country to country and becoming a lay member of the family of the ballet; he knows its reasons and inspirations, he is a scholar of the art.

Russian, and not Russian

"Ballet," to him as to us, means Russian Ballet. Some of the most famous modern "Russian" dancers, we know, are English, like Anton Dolin (Patrick Kay), Alicia Markova (Alice Marks) and Lydia Sokolova (Hilda Munnings). But it is true, as Mr. Haskell contends, that the nationality of an artist is that of his art. Russia, motherland of the ballet as we know it, still fills its veins. In Russia it is a national obsession, pursued sometimes to fantastic extremes, as when a group of "balletomanes" bought a pair of La Taglione's slippers for 200 roubles, had them cooked and prepared with a special sauce, and ate them at a banquet! To-day, the first name that springs to our minds when we talk of ballet is Massine; yesterday it was Diaghileff—both essentially Russian.

Diaghileff.

Mr. Haskell has a particularly interesting chapter on Diaghileff. An extraordinary man, truly. A Russian nobleman (and therefore an autocrat) by breeding, he made his Ballet dance "for him, for his gratification and his greater glory. . . graciously sharing his pleasure with the public." If any member questioned his authority, he was an adept at edging him out of the company —creating passport difficulties was a favourite device. The unhappy Nijinsky's marriage he regarded as a treachery (Diaghileff's abnormality is freely admitted, by the way) and he dismissed him at once. A comic expression of his arrogance was his retort to one of his dancers whom he had reprimanded for eating peas with a knife.

"But, Sergei Pavlovitch," protested the offender, 'you are doing precisely the same thing!"

"I can, because I am Diaghileff," was the reply.

If any of his girls went our repeatedly with a companion whom he considered beneath the social dignity of the company, he would get rid of her. What did she matter "I can get rid of all these people and have just as good a Ballet within three weeks," he would say. ?

There is a rich store of anecdotes about other figures famous in ballet history, their jealousies and their generosities, their tragedies and their triumphs. Pavlova's extraordinary dependence upon her audience is well described.

"Excitement, the sense of her immense power, made Pavlova young and vital," he says.

Even when the curtain fell for the first time, while the applause continued, she still belonged body and soul to her audience. . . then, when the final curtain fell, the anthem played, and all echoes of the applause had died down, the contact was suddenly broken, and an immediate transformation took place. A tired, middle-aged woman, with only the figure of a very young girl, stood before me, the smallest, on a crowded stage, instead of the one, the dominating figure.

Drinking For Two.

Of the English Lydia Sokolova he tells us that her adaptability has made her so completely a "Russian" dancer that she "can speak Russian, and curse in Russian, too, like a 'moujik,' when occasion arises." Karasavina, the Russian born, has shown a like genius for assimilating English. Not long ago she was heard to refer to her pigskin bag as "my beautiful pork bag," but to-day she speaks almost pedantically correct English.

Mr. Haskell's first meeting with Vera Trefilova makes a funny story. It was in Paris one night, with Korovin, the Russian artist, as host; and immediately on being introduced she asked him to do her a great service.

"I hate drinking," she said, "but my host will be offended if I refuse. Please drink it all up for me quietly."

So he did, and his own too. Korovin kept pouring it out, vodka, wine, brandy, and Mr. Haskell came to next morning, stiff and cold, on a pile of stones in the Champs Elysees with an angry 'gendarme' shaking him awake.

Quarrels On The Stage

The story of Sokolova (Hilda Munnings) would make a novel in itself. She got her chance with the Russians as the result of the famous slap in the face which Pavlova gave Mordkin in full view of the Palace Theatre audience because his way of lifting her displeased her. The company split up, and Mordkin departed on an American tour, taking, among the others, thirteen-year-old Hilda. Fresh quarrers broke out in New York, and Hilda's faction went off on a separate tour of one-night stands. It ended after three months in their being stranded at New Orleans, where the audience consisted of three Negroes in the gallery.

Gruelling apprenticeship for a child of fourteen! Later, as a member of Nijinsky's American tour after his breach with Diaghileff she was to witness the tragedy of his mental collapse; and later yet, during the War, she was to be stranded with Diagnileff in Madrid, where they were so near starving that when relief arrived the hunger-weakened "Autocrat of all the Russians" fainted with the shock.

A more intimate, human-documented book about the ballet has not been written. We have reason to be thankful for Mr. Haskell's obsession, lifted, as it is, above mere gossip level by his acute criticism and exposition — "John O'London."

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EVE WAS ADAM'S SECOND WIFE

Lilith His First Wife Had Deserted Him, Says Hebrew Tale

An account of Adam's domestic life which differs from the Bible version has been brought to light by the first English translation just completed by Dr. R. E. Wolfe, of Philadelphia, of the Midrashim, a collection of fanciful tales written in a peculiar Hebrew dialect in the Middle Ages, says the New York correspondent of the "Sunday Express".

According to the Midrashim, Adam was twice married, but neither of the marriages was particularly successful.

His first wife, Lilith, who was created out of dust, thought that she was Adam's equal, and finally deserted him.

NAGGING EVE.

Adam was disconsolate, so Eve was created, but she annoyed Adam so much by constantly talking that he called her his "never silent bell".

The Midrashim relates in detail why Eve was created from Adam's rib.

She was not made from his head lest she should carry her own in arrogant pride, nor from his ear lest she should be an eavesdropper, nor from his neck lest she should be insolent, nor from his foot lest she should be a gadabout.

The rib was chosen because it was the chastest part of Adam's body.

The book is fanciful but reverent. Its chief value to theologians is the light which it throws on the attitude of the medieval mind towards the story of the Creation.

WORLD TOUR IN "BABY" CAR

Two Oxford Graduates Complete Feat

Two young Oxford graduates, Mr. H. Samson, of Altrincham, and Mr. C. G. Hooper, of Cardiff, returned home in mail week after going round the world in an 8-h.p. motor-car. They left Cardiff in May and altogether covered 13,000 miles in an M. G. Midget car. Their chief adventures were in Yugo-Slavia, where they were caught in a landslide, and in the Arabian desert.

"Our car created great interest in Italy and New York," they said. "We dared not leave it in the streets in the United States. The people were so inquisitive and wanted to know all about our journey."

FALSE WALL TO HIDE SPIES

Tsarist Device In Kremlin Comes To Light

Documents throwing new light on Russian history have been found behind a false wall in the Kremlin, Moscow.

A hoard of gold coins—some of them early English—has also been discovered.

The wall is in the room formerly allocated to visiting foreign ambassadors.

The explanation of the false wall is that spies were bidden there to overhear the visitors' conversations.

Rats made their homes behind the wall, and visitors were often unable to sleep because of them.

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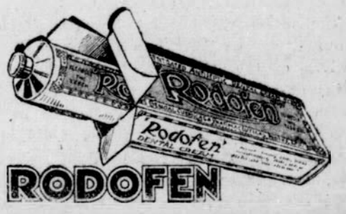

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Treaty Revision

"TREATY REVISION AND HUNGARIAN FRONTIERS. By R. W. Seton-Watson, Eyre and Spottiswoode, Publishers.

The movement for revising the impossible Treaties, which purport to have settled the map of Europe after the War, is growing everywhere in Europe. The peoples separated from their ancient associates, and their historic homes disjointed from their old alignment, are seeking in a revision of this new forced artificial grouping a way out of their present miseries. Hungary is one of the older units of the defunct Austrian Empire, which had enjoyed, since 1867, a practical equality in the Dual Monarchy. That country, however, has been ruthlessly parcelled out by the Treaty of Trianon into a congerie of nations that add to the already tangled skein of European politics. She, therefore, demands a revision of the Treaty, now generally admitted to be unacceptable, because unjust and unworkable all round. And she has powerful supporters, in principle at least, in that demand; though, when it comes to an actual question of the "modus operandi" for effecting the revision, it may be doubtful if all those, like Mussolini and Hitler to-day united in principle on the demand for revision, will hold together in all phases of the actual Revision, anh in all details.

The doubt is strengthened by the pamphlet under review. Thanks to the new interests and nations set up by the Treaty, new ambitions have been born, which a crude revision in the shape of a return to the "Status quo ante bellum" will never reconcile,—much less satisfy. Even if Italy were to permit a revision which would endanger her hold on the new provinces of Venezia and Trieste,—an utterly absurd assumption, which needs but to be stated to be rejected,—the nations of the Little Entente, born of the dismembered Austro-Hungarian Empire, will never consent to a remergence with their old masters, the Germans or the Magyars from whose hold they are glad to be free, thanks to these very Treaties. The Hungarian case, as summed up in this pamphlet of a hostile critic, rests on the ground of historic continuity and racial identity; economic necessity and political affinity. To this the critic replies that a clean-cut between Hungary and her neighbours on ethnographic lines is impossible; that the economic troubles of which Hungary complains cannot be solved by a mere rectification of frontiers. They must go back to the frontiers of 1914 if they want to solve these difficulties.

None of the "Succession States" would ever submit to this, short of a War; and that, therefore, some other solution must be found if the ills of Central Europe are to be remedied and the perennial threat of War avoided.

These propositions of Mr. Seton-Watson appear like special pleader in the light of his own admissions that the economic complaints are real; that Hungary has in fact lost her mines and forests, her baths and spas; that her Magyar population has been in an appreciable measure disjointed from its brethren in the Rump Hungary of to-day; that no plebiscite was taken nor the peoples concerned in any other way consulted when this new carving-out of nations was wrought at Versailles; and that concessions to the local sentiment of the new nationalities born of the War, in the shape of autonomy within the United Hungary, is considered by responsible Hungarian statesmen as a means of reconciling the racial minorities,—or rather the majority,—in the Succession States.

It may, indeed, be conceded to Mr. Seton-Watson that the actual re-delimitation of frontiers on strictly ethnographic lines would be impossible; and that taking plebiscites is no easy task, free from any suspicion of illegitimate methods. But saying this is not the same thing that on political, historical, or economic grounds, Hungary has not a fair case for revision, even though one feels sickened by such antics as those of Lord Rothermere in the "Daily Mail" campaign for revision. Whether or not the offer of St. Stephen's Crown of Hungary to Lord Rothermere is a fact, it suffices to show the extent to which propaganda can go, in modern Europe. Lord Rothermere's admirers love to repeat a 'jeu de mots' ascribed to that Press peer, who, when tempted with some brilliant bribes to champion a given cause, is reported to have said: "It may be customary in your part for Governments to buy the Press; with us it is customary for the Press to buy Governments. Mr. Watson's argument on the other hand, pointing to a new line of danger if the Hungarian case were conceded, in the acuteness of the land question and the consequent deepening of the economic crisis, is an instance of special pleader driven to the "nth" degree, will convince no fair-minded reader that Hungary's demand needs to be rejected. The ultimate solution, however, suggested by him, viz., the abandonment or modification of all frontiers, with a view to a closer, healthier co-operation between the Danubian peoples on issues that matter most to the peoples, is worth consideration, and seems to be the only line on which satisfactory advance, of any sort is possible. "The ultimate aim", he says, "can only be attained by reducing so far as possible the importance of frontiers, whether political or economic, and by perfecting the machinery for safeguarding the rights of Minorities." The only doubt on this point arises when one reflects and wonders if it will be to the interests of powerful factors,—like Italy or Germany,—to permit of this rapproachement and co-operation between the Danubian nations that may endanger their own aspirations towards a hegemony of Europe. The fact that the authoritarian State is being proclaimed and put into practice, to the utter negation of Individual Liberty, in Italy and Germany, and is likely in France also, may make us desire this consummation; but the known history and experience of these regions will equally strongly induce a dose of scepticism about the feasibility of such solutions.

K.T.S.

NEW BUILDING FOR LENIN LIBRARY

A new building will soon be ready in Moscow for the Lenin library, the capital's oldest library, founded in 1797 by Prince Rumiantsov as one result of the literary revival started in the reign of Catherine the Great. It was renamed after Lenin in 1924 because the Communist leader spent much time there in study and research work. With its 5,600,000 books, this library attracts 2,500 visitors daily, and has outgrown its present quarters. The new building is modern in every respect, and has room for 10,000,000 books, and its eight reading halls can accommodate between 4,000 and 5,000 visitors daily. A separate wing is devoted to a research institute and to the library school which is training librarians for service in the libraries now being established in every Soviet city and town and even on collective farms and factories.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A RECOVERY PLAN FOR BENGAL: By S.C. Mitter. (The Book Co., Calcutta).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NALANDA: By H.D. Sankalia. (B. G. Paul and Co., Madras).

THE SECRET OF JAPAN'S TRADE EXPANSION.

THE INDIAN INSURANCE YEAR BOOK—1933: (Government of India).

PALATATUN RUSSIA (Guj.): By Dinkar Mehta. (Navi Dunya Office, Ahmedabad).

KHANGI MILKAT ANE SAMAJVAD (Guj.): (Navi Dunya Office, Ahmedabad).

HIND KAYE RASTE (Guj.): (Navi Dunya Office, Ahmedabad).

SAMAJVAD (Guj.): (Navi Dunya Office, Ahmedabad).

COMMUNIST JAHERNAMU (Guj.) (Navi Dunya Office, Ahmedabad).

THE ORIGINAL VEL RACING ALMANAC (Original Vel Sporting News, Madras). Price Rs. 2.

Apologia For Japan

THE MANCHURIAN ARENA. By F. M. Cutlack. (Australia, Angus and Robertson Ltd. 1934.)

This is, as the sub-title declares, an Australian view of the Far Eastern conflict between China and Japan, and through them with the rest of the world. The thesis of the author,—the Special Correspondent of the Australian Press Association in the Far East and author of a number of military works,— is that the Japanese had every excuse and justification for the steps they have taken, including armed hostilities and the establishment of the independent State of Manchukuo in that region. The reasons given are: that the Chinese Government, which calls itself the sovereign authority in that country—and wants to be taken as such by the world at large,—was unable to protect the life and property of the foreigners settled in China, including the Japanese; that, against the latter, a virulent campaign of boycott was organised and encouraged by that Government, even though formal treaties entitled the Japanese to the same fair treatment that other nationals settled in China are entitled to; that, had the rights of the British or American nationals been violated or imperilled as those of the Japanese had been, the respective Governments of Britain or America would not have shown one-half of the patience and indulgence they had preached to Japan, faced with constant violation of her treaty rights; that Manchuria had considerable number of Japanese and Koreans settled in that territory, who looked to Japan for the protection of their lives and property; that that region was the unending battle ground of Chinese war-lords changing with the rapidity of motion-pictures; that none of these War-Lords was able to maintain peace and order within the territory infested by bandits nor was he particularly enamoured of the Nanking Government; that Japan has established an independent State in Manchuria under the ex-Emperor of China, who had never in reality been ousted from Manchuria, the land of his fathers; that the Chinese Government at Nanking was unable to balance budgets, pay debts, or prevent ruthless exploitation of the peoples in these area, that Japanese creation of Manchukuo had actually resulted in these urgent and overdue reforms being effected to the benefit, not only of the country itself, but of all those who had financial interests in that region; and, finally, that the League of Nations was misguided by the stories of Missionaries, that the Lytton Report was itself a one-sided document, prejudiced against Japan; and that the interests of Australia, and, through her, of the British Empire, demand that some retracing of the lamentable policy, which excludes Japan from the League should be urged.

This is utterly at variance with the popular belief which regards Japan,—spiriting for a fight,—to be the aggressor in this Manchurian adventure. The author adduces some proofs for his views, but they consist mostly of the opinions of American or British residents,—traders, or officers in the Japanese or Manchurian service,—which will not suffice to undo the effect created by an International Commission of Inquiry, and by the known experience of Japanese militarism all the world over. The view that the Chinese authorities are unable to bestow all the advantages of a European modern government upon their nationals, and much less upon foreigners resident in China, may be supported by particular facts; but even so that will not justify the actual aggression and provocation that Japan has been offering in those parts. Her ultimate goal of policy necessitates, no doubt, this aggressiveness, since by herself and from her own resources, she would be unable to maintain her present struggle for naval and military eminence against the richer powers of the West to which she seems to be committed,—nor can she hope for ever to maintain her trade-rivalry without some day being forced into a War—for self defence as it would be called, if the thesis of this pamphlet is accepted. She, therefore, needs resources in men as well as materials, if she is to keep up her position. And these resources she can acquire in Korea and Manchuria in abundance. She has therefore, practically annexed these territories, no matter what the forms under which this annexation may be camouflaged. That Australia may have her own reasons to dread the alienation of Japan from the British alliance is intelligible; but that is no reason why the civilized world at large should condone the rape of Korea and the violation of Manchuria. Besides, her exclusion from the League was Japan's own doing, and cannot now be undone without an apology and a retraction from the initially untenable position by the Japanese. If Japan is really anxious for the peace of the wor,—as made out by the present writer on the authority of isolated "obiter dicta" of Japanese military officers,—the best evidence would be not that the world should everytime acquiesce in what Japan regards as a "fait accompli", but to undo the mischief that has been wrought already, and hasten the regeneration of China which she has for her own reasons obstructed and prevented. The book is an obvious piece of propaganda undeserving of, any serious attention except for the mischief it might do if left unnoticed.

K.T.S.

BOOK NOTES

In "MILITARISM AND FASCISM IN JAPAN," O. Tanin and E. Yohan, Soviet orientalists, explain the historical background of Japanese militarism and show how Fascist organisations influence Japan's foreign policy. The book is published by the "International" Publishers.

Karl Marx's views on Politics and Culture—ranging from expositions of his theory of value to estimates of Ferdinand Lasalle and other writers of his epoch—will be published for the first time in English in "LETTERS TO DR. KUGELMANN," which the International Publishers will release. Lenin, in his introduction, considers Marx's analysis of the Paris Commune of 1871 as the "crowning glory" of the correspondence. This work is among some 20 volumes in International's Marxist Library Series. Recent additions include Lenin's "Left-Wing Communism" and Stalin's "Problems of Leninism."

Incidents in the November Revolution in Russia and problems, arising from its development, are discussed by Joseph Stalin in "THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION," which International Publishers announce. Stalin's exposition covers such questions as the proletarian dictatorship, Soviet International Relations, the Peasantry and the dispute with Trotsky.

Signor Ignazio Silone, whose novel, "Fontamara", was published last month worked against the Fascist Government in Italy until his newspaper offices had been burnt down three times. After living in hiding for three years, he slipped over to Zurich in 1931. His "Fascism." Its Origin and Development" will appear shortly.

"Unending Battle," by Mr. H. C. Armstrong (author of "Grey Wolf"), is a study of a Georgian patriot, General Leo Keresselidze, and the struggle of the people of the Caucasus against Russian domination. It is announced by Messrs. Longmans.

The many admirers of Mrs. Burnett Smith (Annie S. Swan) will be glad she yielded to the temptation to write her autobiography, which is as entertaining as any of her novels. "My Life" begins with first memories of a farmhouse in Scotland and concludes with a "testament of age" which shows that a life faced with courage and humour is a satisfactory thing, however black the clouds may be at times.

Mr. Alun Llewellyn foresees a great many odd things in "The Strange Invaders" (Bell). He foresees, as others have done, the collapse of our present civilization and a semi-barbarous community living in a half-ruined city which is governed by a tyrannical college of priests and worships "a trinity composed of Marx, Lenin, and Stalin." He shows also a new Ice Age descending on this community from the North and a new race of giant saurians which threatens it from the South.

THE ROMANTIC REVOLUTIONARY

Countess Markievicz

CONSTANCE MARKIEVICZ. By Sean O'Foalain. Cape. 10s. 6d.

An aristocratic Irish girl, as delicate in her beauty as she is inflexible in her courage, deserts the hunting which she adores, driven by the love of art to study painting in Paris. There she marries a fellow-artist, a Polish nobleman, and returns with him to Dublin, where she bears him a daughter and they become prominent in the artistic and fashionable life of the city. In 1908, at the age of forty, overwhelmed by the sorrows of her oppressed countrymen, she becomes a Sinn Feiner, and devotes the rest of her life entirely to the cause of the Irish Republic, sacrificing everything else, her husband and her child, her friends and her art, her money and her beauty and her freedom. She shoots and is shot at, she is sentenced to death, she is imprisoned six times, and when not in prison she is hiding from the police. Exhausted by her sufferings in 1927 she dies, in a common ward, surrounded by the Irish poor for whose freedom she is a martyr. This is the heroic legend of Constance Gore-Booth, Countess Markievicz writes Raymond Mortimer in the "New Statesman and Nation."

Mr. O'Faolain has sought to discover the woman behind the legend, giving his book the ironical title, "Constance Markievicz or The Average Revolutionary." But how can a revolutionary be "average," when one considers the different and often mixed motives which produce revolutionaries— compassion, disgruntlement, indignation at injustice, ambition, the desire to be a cog in an active machine? Mr. O'Faolain's book is the verdict of a modern realistic revolutionary on an old fashioned romantic revolutionary. And, consequently though he gives full weight to the Countess's generosity, courage and devotion, his judgment sometimes has the cruelty entailed by truth. There are few figures of such a stature as to stand a full light without appearing comic, and the Countess certainly was not one of them.

The obverse of the legend shows a girl from the Protestant Pale, restless and unconventional, going to parties with a pet snake as a head-dress. She studies painting because she seeks freedom, not because she has talent. She marries a handsome fellow-Bohemian, six years younger than herself; they are poor, probably he was never in love with her, and she is soon out of love with him. "A woman of great kindness, but no natural affection," she sends her child to live with her mother. Her painting is a mere hobby. Needing, therefore, a new object for romantic love, and living in Ireland, inevitably she will turn either to religion or politics, and she is not naturally religious. Griffith's Sinn Fein is the most extreme movement in Ireland, and she has "a childish love for the limelight." So she becomes a revolutionary nationalist. It is no reflection on her sincerity to add that other Anglo-Saxons have found emotional satisfaction in an adopted patriotism to small—and, for preference, oppressed—nationalities.

When Larkin appeared, a magnetic figure beside whom Griffith seemed bourgeois, she joined him. Next came Conolly, and he had an army; so she had a uniform and was photographed in it with a pistol in her hand. What is more, she used it, in the Easter Rising, and of course was full of righteous indignation when the English met force with force. (Lord knows that Sir John Maxwell and, later, the Black and Tans might make anyone indignant, but it is characteristic of the revolutionary and the nationalist to be shocked when their enemies defend themselves.) But it was grand fun to be "on the run"—you disguised yourself as an old woman and asked the policemen to help you across the road. In amateur theatricals the Countess had been a failure, she now had a part which satisfied all her histrionic aspirations. "The work she did always had to be of a dramatic or even a glamorous kind." When the Treaty is made, she is naturally among the intransigent. She detests and has abjured the English race to which she belongs, and now it is the Irish who imprison her, the Irish whose language she had unsuccessfully struggled to learn the Irish whose religion she had adopted because it was theirs. And when she dies, there are soldiers, Irish soldiers, at her burial to prevent a volley being fired over her grave.

She rode straight, she shot straight, but she could not think straight. It is doubtful if she ever grasped the doctrines either of Conolly or of the Church, and she combined her Catholicism with a passionate enthusiasm for Lenin. The opposing currents of nationalism and Socialism could not run together even in Ireland for long, and in the Countess nationalism was stronger than Socialism—she had come to hate the English even more than she loved the poor. She is indeed, a symbol of the tragedy of Ireland, where the past is more potent than the future, where men prefer to squabble about oaths and forms, instead of combining to deal with the realities of poverty and ignorance.

Mr. O'Faolain writes admirably, and his book is packed with brilliant descriptions of the background to the Countess's activities. His book will offend those who like their saints all white, their villains all black. But it will fascinate those who prefer history to legend, and who believe that it is good and indeed necessary to recognise that a woman can at the same time be a heroine and a fool.

German Words In English Language

'Swindler', 'Plunder', 'Philistine', 'Masterpiece', 'Frightfulness', 'Time-spirit', 'One-sided' And 'Swan-song'—Are All Of German Origin

Nations borrow words from each other just as they borrow money, with the difference that they do not have to pay them back. In such transactions there is even something like a verbal rate of exchange. The forty-second Tract of the S.P.E. (Society for Pure English) is a study of "The German Influence on the English Vocabulary." (Clarendon Press). It is more entertaining than its title may suggest, writes a reviewer in "John O'London's Weekly." As Mr. Charles T. Carr, its author, says, our German "loan-words" have more than an etymological interest; the very fact that they have been deliberately borrowed, not unconsciously absorbed, makes them "an instructive commentary on the cultural relations of one nation with another, and the movement of ideas." These borrowings have not been very numerous. Mr. Carr records and supplies notes on 920, but he thinks the number of German loan-words in ordinary English does not exceed 200. Many of these, however, are exceedingly interesting.

WITH I.O.U. AND WITHOUT.

Words borrowed by us from foreign languages have been divided by Dr. Onions, of the N.E.D., into two groups to which he gives the expressive names 'aliens' and 'denizens.' The 'aliens' are words which we have taken over lock, stock, and barrel, even to their native spelling; the 'denizens' are foreign words that we have not only naturalized, but to which we have given English dress and deportment. Mr. Carr mentions, as a simple example, the English "swindler," which is the German "schwindler" re-tailored. As I have said, these loan-words have been adopted at need and like moneyloans, at dates which can be at least approximately stated. Thus swindler appeared in English about the year 1775, too late for the first edition of Johnson's Dictionary. Mr. Carr says that it was a cant word introduced by German Jews.

UNDISCLOSED DEBTS.

Besides Dr. Onions's aliens and denizens we have what Mr. Carr calls "loan translations," which, because they look so English look so little German. He instances "world-power." Who would think that we added this compound to English so late as 1866, when some English writer took it from the German "weltmach?" It is often possible to give the name of the person who first coined a modern English word from its German counterpart or matrix. Our ledger account with Germany in this business begins with the Reformation. Coverdale's and Tyndale's Bibles contain words which when these translators used them had not previously existed in English. Some of these have not survived to our time, but others are in everyday use. "Sinflood" as a name for the Great Flood (Coverdale) is quite obsolete, but Romanist and Papist are used to-day as live words without any notion that they were suddenly borrowed from the writings of Luther. "Wine-bibber" was our loan-translation of Luther's "weinsaufer." In our Authorized Version we find "shewbread," Luther's "schaubrot," and "mercy seat" (how English in origin it seems) was a direct, though translated, version of "gnadenstuhl"—Luther again. The Germans, in all these cases, had their thought and their word for it; for the same thought we rejected their word, and made an English equivalent in which our debt does not show. Odd things have happened in this exchange and mart. In 1831 Carlyle introduced the compound "time-spirit;" a good many years later Matthew Arnold preferred the original "zeitgeist." It was Arnold, also, who, in 1871, puzzled his readers with the word "aberglaube." Why did he prefer it to our own "superstition"?

TWO PHRASES.

Among whole phrases adopted, by translation, from the German are the "eternal feminine" and the "psychological moment." The first appeared little more than forty years ago as a rendering of Goethe's "das ewig-weibliche." Although, as Mr. Carr implies, the debt of English to German is not formidable, many of its items are important and widely current. But "psychological moment" as now used it a bastard phrase. We took it, not in its German sense from Germany, but in its mistaken French sense from Sarcey, who, in his "Siege de Paris" (1871) understood "moment" as a moment of time, whereas in the original German it has nothing to do with time but everything with momentum, i.e., the impulse to move or the state of moment. Fowler, in "Modern English Usage," says: "Mistake and all, however it did for a time express a useful notion, that of the moment at which a person is in a favourable state of mind (such as a skilled psychologist could choose for one's dealings with him to produce the effect one desiers." But the phrase has lost this true sense and has become, as Fowler says, nothing more definite than "the nick of time," to which, "as an expression of the same notion it is plainly inferior." There is no psychological moment for crossing Trafalgar Square, but there may well be a psychological momentum.

IMPORTS WITHOUT TARIFFS.

Mr. Carr's "catalogue raisonne" of our direct and dated translations of German words contains, as I have said, many surprises. These are specimens with the year dates of their adoption:—

1614. Field-Marshal from the German "feldmarschall."

1630. Plunder. German "plundern."

1634. Etch—"atzen, via Dutch etzen."

1617. God's acre, (cemetry). German "gottesacker."

1605. Masterpiece. G. meisterstuck.

1757. Ether. First used in G. by Frobenius.

1804. Dahlia. Named by Humboldt.

1827. Philistine. First popularized by Carlyle, not, as is generally supposed, by Matthew's Arnold in 1863.

1826. Homoeopathy. This word had been coined oy Hahneman in 1810. His bust became a common ornament in many English chemists' shops.

1830. Swan-song. First used by Calryle in his "Sartor Researtus." German "schwanengescang."

1833. One-sided. It is astonishing to learn that this apparently old English word was first used by De Quincey, who wrote: "What the Germans mean by a one-sided ("einseitiger") judgment."

1831. Time-spirit. Thanslated by Carlyle from "zeitgeist."

1871. Song without words. From Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne worte."

1907. High Sea Fleet. From "Hochseeflotte."

1915. Frighfulness. Translated from "schrecklichkeit.

1930. Nazi. Abbreviation of Nationalsozialist.

The comparative smallness of High German elements in English is due to the fact that our interest in German language and literature was largely accidental until about 1800, when English mineralogists found it necessary to their profession to know German, and so became "the forerunners and pioneers of that awakening of interest in the German language and German thought which came about the time of Scott, Coleridge, and Carlyle." Mr. Carr's booklet of over ninety pages almost exhausts the subject while making it thoroughly, interesting.

DEVIL'S PASTE-BOARDS

Playing Cards---Their Origin A Matter Of Dispute---Seriously Resist All Change

(For kind permission to reproduce the following copyright article with its illustrations, appearing in the May 1934 issue of "Oil-Power" we are indebted to the Standard Oil Company of New York, Inc., who are the publishers of the journal).

Nobody knows how, when or where playing cards were invented. Some say they first appeared in Hindustan, even earlier than 800 A. D. as an offspring of chess. Some say they were developed by the early Chinese. Or they may have been introduced by wandering gypsies, not as a form of gaming, but as a means of telling fortunes.

Whatever their origin, three countries—Italy, France and Germany—claim credit for their earliest introduction into Europe. The first playing cards of which there is any certain knowledge were called tarots, or tarocchi, the pack usually containing 78 cards, but often running as high as 96.

This tarot pack may have been created by adding number cards to packs of emblematic cards used for fortune-telling or study, and brought in from the Near East. There were four suits, and 22 extra cards, called "atous", functioning as trumps. One of these—"LeFou" was a sort of super-trump, and was probably the ancestor of our present joker.

Tarots became very popular in Europe and even to-day they are still in use in certain sections.

THE TAROT SUITS

Symbols of the suits in tarot packs depended somewhat on the fancy of the tarot maker. However, suits designated as cups (or chalices) swords, batons (or clubs bludgeons) and money (or coins) came into general use in Spain and Italy. Early German cards were marked with hearts, bells, leaves and acorns. The number cards included the King, Chevalier Valet and Queen—Her Majesty being the last to join the group.

Playing cards as we know them to-day seemingly made their appearance in the early 14th Century. According to tradition, one Jacques Gringoneur invented them for the diversion of the mad King Charles VI of France, but it may be that Gringoneur merely painted a pack from earlier models.

Another tradition gives credit for present suit markings to a famous knight, Etienne de Vignole, known as LeHire. LeHire lives to-day, supposedly in the Jack of Hearts, which tradition says is his likeness. This estimable gentleman is likewise given credit for inventing the game of piquet ancestor of euchre.

Tarots—judging from their haphazard arragement of suits—probably "just grew"; but the French pack was designed according to an ingeniously worked out system. The four suits correspond to the four seasons. The 52 cards represent the 52 weeks of the year. Each suit contains a card for each of the lunar months of the year—and to complete the arrangement, there are as many "pips" or spots as there are days of the year.

The four suits of the tarots represented the four classes of the community. Swords stood for the nobles. The clergy was represented by the cups. Money stood for the merchants, and batons, or clubs, for the peasants.

LeHire—if, indeed, he was responsible for the new suits—held to similar ideas expressed in new forms. Coeurs—our present hearts—stood for the church. Carreaux—the diamonds—were originally paving tiles and stood for the building classes. Piques—spades—were the points of lances, a symbol of the knights—though they may have been adopted from the German acorn. What we know as the club was the trefoil, or clover—a fitting symbol of the husbandry, or peasant class.

From France, playing cards travelled to all parts of Europe rather successfully taking the place of tarots. Our own playing cards came to us by way of England—with the English doing several things to the cards, notably the suit names.

Coeurs became hearts—a direct translation. Why carreaux became diamonds, we do not know, but since the change, the rhombus shape has been referred to as the diamond.

Piquets became spades, from the Spanish espada. But in naming clubs, the English went back to the early tarot pack, choosing the baton or bludgeon as the symbol of the suit representing the peasantry, rather than the clover employed by the French.

THE CLERGY CONDEMNS

So widespread was the interest in playing cards throughout all Europe that they, and games played with them, drew early condemnation.

In 1432, St. Bernadin preached against them so successfully that thousands of packs were burned publicly by his contrite followers. Other clergymen enjoyed similar success in their preaching against playing cards. Royal and municipal edicts restricted their use, particularly by the working classes.

Columbus' sailors remembering sermons preached against playing cards, hurled their packs overboard when storms arose, believing them Jonahs o the voyage.

But so firm was he hold of the playing cards that these same sailors, when land was reached, made new packs from leaves.

EARLY METHODS

The earliest playing cards were drawn by hand, often painted in many colors. Later, stencilling methods and wood block printing appeared. Continental cards became less conventional in time, but British and American cards retained their stiffness and conventionality, designs coming down from age to age with little change.

CONVENTIONS THAT LIVE

While not all American packs hold to the English tradition, as a general rule the kings of our present-day pack are dressed in a variation of the costumes of Henry VII. Queens are dressed much like his mother, Elizabeth of York. The Jack's garment is not unlike the dress of the lower classes of Chaucer's time. There are also certain characteristics of various face cards which are interesting to note.

The King of Hearts, alone of all the kings, has worn ermine from the begining. In early days he carried a battle-axe; to-day his weapon is a sword, but it is still held in the same position.

The typical Jack of Hearts carries a peculiar device, which might be a curly feather or perhaps a leaf. This is no sign of effeminacy—merely the derivative of the bludgeon he held prior to the time of George VI.

The Jack of Spades holds a curious object hardly recognizable as the pike-staff it was originally. The Queen of Spades is the only ruler in the British-American pack to carry a scepter—possibly the reasons she is often so disrespectfully referred to as "the moqsqueezer".

The King of Diamonds carries no sword, as others do, but wears the battle-axe once found in the hands of his brother in Hearts. The King of Clubs—of whose "haughty mien and barbarous pride" the poet Pope once wrote—gradually lost his fingers and eventually an arm with the passage of time, but the Royal Orb, once carried, is still worn on his breast.

The Jack of Diamonds often carries a curious object known as the Welsh hook. The error of some long-forgotten artist, retained in many packs, depicts his fingers coming through the pike or staff.

CHANGES THAT HAVE COME

The individuality of the Ace of Spades has a less legendary and more practical explanation. In early days, the government printed this card on paper provided by the manufacturer, making sure that the tax was paid on each pack before releasing these vital onespots. To-day, when taxes are tabulated through revenue stamps, playing card manufacturers use this card to display their names.

Those interested in playing card tradition have noted with interest the recent appearance of cards embodying various changes. The curious object held by the Jack of Spades has occasionally become the handle of the sword. The Jack of Diamonds, in certain packs, hold, the formidable hilt of a great sword, in place of the Welsh hook. Other modern packs include flush tints in the faces, and even new colors on the coats.

Though there is evidence that the idea arose early in the history of playing cards, reversible, or double, picture cards came into general use only in the 1860's. The reason for their advent was that the old pack gave observant players a chance to estimate top-card holdings while watching opponents as they turned single-headed face-cards in their hands.

Indices—the small numbers in the corners—are of more recent origin. Cards bearing them were early nick-named "squeezers" since they permitted players to read their cards after a slight opening of the hand.

THE BACKS

Earlier cards had plain backs—but it became apparent that some method was needed to prevent soiling—or deliberate marking for unfair purposes. Until recently, the backs were "conventional"—plain or intricate patterns of no particular meaning. "Picure backs" have become exceedingly popular in recent years, notably with bridge players—but the conventional back is still preferred if not demanded by serious gamesters, notably those who take their poker seriously.

Attempts to vary the designs of the faces have been short-lived as a rule. On some cards, the usual kings, queens and jacks were replaced with faces of prominent personages. Cards were even designed to give the pips more or less natural positions in various scenes, usually humorous.

At one time, bits of interesting information were printed on cards with the idea that card players might thus absorb valuable knowledge. Present-day card players—particularly beginners at contract—find a more practical application of the idea in the abbreviated bidding instructions printed on the faces of certain packs.

Sizes have become more or less standardized as "regular" of "bridge' size, the latter having developed with the growth of interest in bridge.

True there are various novelty sizes, ranging from gigantic cards supposedly for beach play, to the miniature packs of "vest-pocket" cards. In fact, one of the minor "rackets" in some cities involves the sale of these tiny packs. Sidewalk vendors hawk the cards loudly guaranteeing each pack to contain fifty-two cards, five cents being the usual price.

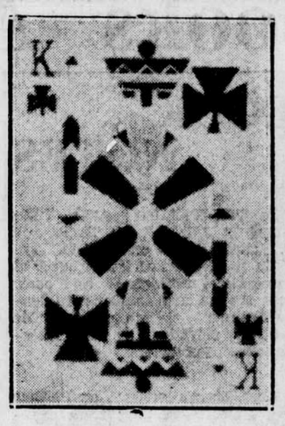
The count is accurate enough, but the unwary purchaser is apt to find a weird assortment of suits and face cards. The Government tax applies on complete decks, and vendors escape it by selling assortments, with, say, thirteen aces and enough odds and ends of face and number cards to make up the guaranteed fifty-two. Naturally none of the large playing-card houses have any connection with such hawkers.

From time to time there is an attempt to redesign the conventional deck, as shown in the upper illustration on this page. But in general the greatest novelty in playing cards has taken the form of picture packs, monograms and similar designs. These there are in great variety—and in at least one suburb of New York City, have led to a new game among the children.

Much as their parents collected the picture cards which cigarette manufacturers used to pack with their product, small boys and girls vie with each other to-day to see which can collect the greatest assortment of card backs. Barter and trade is active, and when any pack with a new design has served its time at the card table, it quickly distributes itself through the neighbourhood.

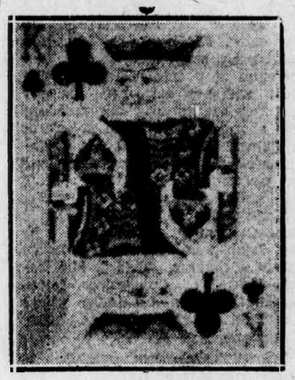
Some of these back designs may acquire a permanent place as have the "conventional" designs created by a generation now gone. But the majority are evanescent, the back being the only part of the playing card in which the human desire for novelty has overcome a firmly rooted insistence on adherence to the traditional designs.

FRENCH CARD (1567) In the middle of the sixteenth century, the King of Clubs looked like this. (Left) Note the divided beard, the cut of the lapels—but particularly the Royal Orb he holds in his right hand.



The King of Clubs—as the moderners would have it. Serious card-players object to the liberties taken.

ENGLISH CARD (1675).— By 1675, the King of Clubs had changed this much. His beard is curled, his coat still much the same. And there is the Royal Orb—though the fingers that hold it seem to be fading.



A typical modern King of Clubs with the Royal Orb worn on the breast.

A TAROT CARD used in France about 1393.

CHINESE PLAYING CARDS

HOUSE-WIFE

Present-Day Domestic Topsy-Turvydom

(By "PERIN")

Housewife—that is the word whose true meaning was fulfilled by those sturdy women of yore, who understood fully well that they belonged to the female sex, and comprehended the reality of the task ordained to them by the social laws and human codes. They were absolutely different from to-day's women who feel themselves capable of minding their business as well as that of the opposite sex—while they are hardly able to do either. The excellent woman of antique times was never sick of her home, nor the common places of home; the mysteries of her larder, the trials of shopping, her law-abiding husband's going and returning, and all the little somethings of her life, assumed a glamour and pathos which are deadened now in the so-called out-door woman.

Those women, who do not live an out-door life to-day or—to say—are obliged to stay at home on account of a numerous brood, and forced to be house-wives, do not like the idea at all. They hate cooking—even those who are middle-aged and old—and other home-work, while their co-sex enjoys outside. They shout and squabble with their husbands, "to get them out of their rut in order that they could be happy elsewhere", and if they do not get such freedom they show off to the world what work they perform at home. They are certainly not real house-wives who after doing their home-work—which is the only work of their life—sulk the whole day just because they have had to work. It shows rather a childish mentality.

To-day the turn of the mind of women, old and young, is such, that they must do whatever they think best, and for them, that best is to live a free life in all sorts of channels. They rarely realize the difference of ages or manners and customs. A mother who has reached her fortieth year in life, tries to do exactly what her seventeen year old daughter does. This is absolutely absurd and at the same time more amusing than ever.

A house-wife's life is, truly, a sweet life, provided she makes it so. The character of the whole home reflects upon her and if she is well-bred, her off-springs are sure to be the same. A woman who always kicks up a row for small things with her husband and children, or sulks for days together for nothing at all, but just some petty problem, is no housewife at all. She had bettter not be a housewife, than ruin the life of some good men and half-disappointed neglected children.

Moreover, it is not necessary that a housewife should only cook and work; certainly not. She may have her mental culture which is specially needed now-a-days, to bring up the right sort of modern children, and most of all she should have a broad vision and a tolerant mind. That is the principal thing. Supposing a child has gone wrong, it is no use for the mother to go on harping upon the fault twenty times over and speak things which hurt the feelings of the child. That creates a bitterness in the mind of the young ones. The fault can only be checked when the mother of the home has the power to speak in gentle reproach, thus making the child ashamed of himself or herself and go according to the advice of the good benefactress. This is seldom or never found now-a-days in the feminine world whose mentality seems to have turned topsy-turvy.

MOTHER OF 385

World's Champion Sow Is Only 11 Years Old

Betty, the world's record farrowing sow, owned by Mr. H. S. Fedingham, a Malvern, Worcester farmer, has just produced her twenty-second litter of ten.

This makes her the mother of 385.

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She is eleven years old, and a ten-foot patch of meadow ground has been chosen for her grave. But Betty is not ready yet. On to the four hundredth!

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I suppose you have a pergola in your garden?" asked the guest. "Not now", replied Mrs. Newrich. "It barked at the tradesmen and I had to get rid of it."

* * * *

Mrs. White—"I can't understand why you don't get on with your husband. He's all right in his way". Mrs. Brown—"Yes but he's always in mine".

* * * *

She: "I think I shall give you golf balls for your birthday present".

He: "Splendid, darling. They will suit me to a tee".

* * * *

"Molly, have you been doing anything to the ink?" "I've only put some water in it, mummy, to make it write weak. I've been writing to daddy, and I wanted to whisper something to him."

* * * *

"I am going out to see the doctor first thing to-morrow morning."

"Which one? The one who took out your tonsils last month?

"No. The one who took out my girl last night!"

* * * *

Rounder—My wife always makes me say "truly rural!" when I come home so she can note my condition, but I've practised it so I can say it in my sleep.

Gaysport—Same here. But last night my wife switched to "veterinary surgery" and I haven't been able to say it till now.

* * * *

Mrs. Brown—My husband always sleeps through the sermon when I drag him out to church on Sunday mornings.

Mrs. Black—Mine sleeps through the sermon, too.

Mrs. Brown—Why, I never see him in church.

Mrs. Black—I'll say you don't I can't drag the bed he's sleeping in all Sunday morning to church.

* * * *

Two commercial travellers met in the street.

"Hallo, old chap," said Grey, "you look upset! Anything wrong?"

Green pulled himself together with an effort.

"Just called on Brown," he said. "A most trying five minutes! Never been so insulted in all my life!"

"Well, I am surprised!" said Grey. "I've never once, in all my years on the road, been insulted. Of course, I've had doors slammed on me, I've even had my samples thrown out of a shop. I've been kicked into the street, but insulted—never."

"Who yuh shovin'?"

"Dunno: What's yo name?"

* * * *

"And now how far is your house from the station?"

"Only a five-minute walk if you run."

* * * *

"I suppose you and your wife go out a good deal!"

"No, we are paying such high rent that we stay in all the time in order to get the full value of our money."

* * * *

"And am I really good enough for you?" sighed the fond swain.

"No", the girl replied candidly, "you're not, but you're too good for any other girl."—Capper's.

* * * *

A well-dressed man had sat down on a newly painted seat. Curious, he said to the painter:

"Why don't you put 'Wet paint' on your seats?"

"That's what I'm doin', ain't I?" replied the painter.

* * * *

Peddler—Any teapot spouts, pencils, pens, plates or baskets to-day, mum?"

Lady of the House—If you don't go away I'll call the police.

Peddler—Ere you are, mum—whistles, sixpence each.

* * * *

"I grovel here in the dust at your feet", exclaimed the impassioned young suitor as he knelt on his knees in the parlor in order to press his suit.

"Dust! Dust! Do you mean to insult me?" she gasped—"after I spent the whole forenoon cleaning this room?" Pathfinder.

* * * *

"Two pennyworth of bicarbonate of soda for indigestion at this time of night", cried the infuriated druggist, who had been aroused at 2 a.m. "when a glass of hot water would have done just as well".

"Weel, weel", returned MacDougal; "I thank ye for the advice, and I'll no bother ye after all. Good night".

* * * *

A traveller arrived at a wayside railway station, and in a wild burst of humour, asked the porter at what time the 5.30 train left. "At half-past five precisely," the porter replied.

"But", said the traveller, "I observe that the station clock points to 5.37, the post office clock to 5.28, and the church clock to 5.29. Which shall I go by?"

Porter—"You may go by which one you like—the train's gone".

TEMPERATURE CHART
PATIENT: Mr. John Bull
"WHEN HE'S SWALLOWED YOUR DOPE AND BEAVERBROOK'S DRUG, WE'VE GOT OUR LITTLE PRESCRIPTION READY FOR HIM DOCTOR"

Britain's Doctors.—(Courtesy: "The Blackshirt," London).

John and Jane were walking arm-in-arm through the park. John noticed she was looking rather gloomy.

"What's up?" he asked bluntly.

"I was thinking", said Jane, "you ain't a bit poetic—you don't call me fancy names like Tom calls Polly. He says she's the apple of his eye and a perfect peach".

John sniffed contemptuously.

"That's all very well", he said, "but what you forget is that Tom's in the fruit trade while I work in the fish market."

* * * *

A young swell from the city spent his summer holidays in the country. One morning, early, he went for a stroll, "just to have a look round" before breakfast. He was dressed up-to-date, and wore a light-coloured sports coat, and, of course, white flannel "bags". Noticing a man painting a gate green, he said in a patronizing way:

"Well, my man, anything fresh this morning?"

"No", was the reply, "only the paint you're leaning against."

* * * *

The lady of the house was interviewing an applicant for the post of cook.

"Let me see, now", she said, "are you energetic?"

Cook smiled confidently.

"Yes", she replied, "I what you might call one of these people that's always on the go."

"Oh", replied the lady, with a frown. I much prefer someone with—er-r—staying power, you know!"

* * * *

"You know, Pat", said the Scot, "some time ago we dug the ruins of a fourteenth century castle in Scotland and found a lot of wire. This proves that telegraphs and telephones were used in Scotland already in the fourteenth century."

"Well", answered Pat, "in Ireland we made a more wonderful discovery. We dug up a prehistoric dwelling and found no wire at all. That proves that our Irish ancestors in prehistoric times used wireless."

* * * *

"Dad", began little Freddie, "I want to ask you something".

Father laid down his paper and said, "What do you want to know, my son?"

"Which has more legs, one pig or no pig?" asked Freddie.

Father frowned and picked up his paper again. "I didn't know you wanted to ask me a silly question of that kind", he said. "One pig, of course".

"No, he hasn't", the youngster chuckled. "A pig has four legs and no pig has six legs".

* * * *

Young zoologist (who has been asked to lecture over the radio): "And all the time, darling, the millions may be listening in. I shall be thinking of you alone".

Darling: "And what's your lecture about, old thing?"

Zoologist: "Freaks of nature".

* * * *

They were late for the theatre. The box office clerk was as polite as only a box office clerk can be, but he couldn't find them a seat. However, they were knowing ones, and slipped round the side and managed to find an attendant who let them in.

At the first interval they felt for their hats to go, home.

"I want to see that man at the box office before we go", said one, "and tip him".

"Why", asked the other.

"Well, he did his best to keep us out."

Church service was over, and three prominent members walked home together, discussing the message they had heard.

"I tell you", said the first, enthusiastically. "Dr. Blank can certainly dive deeper into the truth than any minister I ever heard"!

"Yes", said the second man, "and he can stay under longer."

"Yes", echoed the third, "and come up drier!"

* * * *

He choked her——

She was dead—there could be no doubt about it. He had listened to her dying gasp.

Now she was cold—cold as the hand of death. All life had ceased. Yet in his anger he was not convinced. Furiously he kicked her. To his amazement she gasped, sputtered, and began to hum softly.

"Just a little patience is all it takes. John," remarked his wife from the rear seat!

* * * *

A recent speaker before a woman's organization, talking on Persia, was telling about how careless the men over there are with their wives and said it was no uncommon sight to see a woman and a donkey hitched up together. Then he laughed and said when he made that statement in a speech at Detroit, one of the ladies in the audience piped up:

"That's not so unusual—you

* * * *

Tom and Jack were talking together when Tom pulled a blank piece of paper from his pocket.

"How do you like my drawing of a cow eating grass?" he asked.

"But where is the grass?" asked Jack.

"The cow has eaten it!" was the reply.

"Yes, but where is the cow?" inquired the puzzled Jack.

"Why, man, you don't expect a cow to stay where there is no grass?"

* * * *

Before he went away on his annual holiday the manager of a small zoo left instructions that he should be advised by post every morning as to how things were proceeding during his absence.

On the second morning he received an express letter. He hastily opened it and read:—

"Everything O.K. except that chimpanzee seems to be pining for a companion. What shall we do until you return?"

* * * *

An old Scots lady looked out of the window as the train drew into the station, and hailing a little boy, said:

"Little boy, are you good?"

"Yes'm."

"Parents living?"

"Yes'm."

"Go to Sunday school?"

"Yes'm."

"Then I think I can trust you—run with this penny and get me a bun."

* * * *

Tailor: "Were you satisfied with the overcoat which I sold you?"

Customer: "Oh yes, all my boys have worn it."

Clothier: "Well, think of that".

Customer: I do; every time it rains the next smaller one has to take it".

* * * *

"I'm sorry", said the diner, who hoped to get away with it, "but I haven't any money to pay for that meal."

"That's all right", said the cashier. "Well write your name on the wall, and you can pay the next time you come in."

"Don't do that. Everybody who comes in will see it."

"Oh, no, they won't' Your topcoat will be hanging over it."

ORIENTAL BAZAARS

They Serve Not Only As Places Of Commerce, But Also As Social Rendezvous And Each Of Them Has A Personality Of Its Own

Turkey, in its steady march toward modernization, is considering plans to raze the Grand Bazaar of Istanbul, according to news dispatches from the former Turkish capital, says 'The New York Times."

"The East without bazaars would be as difficult to imagine as America without filling station, county fairs and corner drug stores," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "In fact, these things, and others that give America its atmosphere, have sprung up in recent centuries; whereas bazaars are the essence of the East, distilled through long ages. To the city-bred Oriental these dim, noisy hives of trade are the Westerner's factories, department stores; theatres and daily newspapers, rolled into one.

"Unlike fairs, which are held annually, and markets, of the kind that are held in open spaces, bazaars occupy permanent structures throughout the year. The labyrinth of bazaar streets in any large city of the East covers many acres. In some places, such as Fez, Marrakech and Kashgar, these streets are protected against the broiling noonday sun by latticed roofs of reed or brush. Other bazaar streets, such as those of Cairo, Istanbul, Teheran and Jerusalem, are roofed over with domes of brick or mud.

"Of this latter type is the Grand Bazaar at Istanbul, built by Sultan Bayezid II., which covers a square mile of ground. Its exterior resembles a fortress, its interior a rabbit warren with 1,200 noisy narrow streets under one arched roof. In more than 4,000 shops Turks sell leather, brass and copper ware, Persian shawls, embroideries, soft Oriental rugs, sparkling jewels, heady perfumes, furs, sewing machines and egg beaters.

"The narrow bazaar alleys of Masqat, Arabia, are more like tunnels than streets. Jerusalem's bazaar is a maze of long dark thoroughfares, vaulted with ancient masonry. In the brick domes overhead, occasional small apertures let in dim shafts of sunlight and serve as vents for blue smoke and odors rom cookshops and blacksmith forges. Teheran's bazaar has more than twenty-five miles of low, dark winding passageways that open occasionally into large caravanserais, or courtyards, where camel caravans are unloaded, and reloaded from goods stored in surrounding warehouses.

CARPETED STREETS.

"The streets of some Eastern bazaars are so narrow that a camel stalking through them laden with bundles, almost grazes the walls on both sides. The jinricksha-cluttered streets in the bazaars of Suchow, China, were originally built eight feet wide, but even this width has been reduced as one merchant after another has built his shop further and further out into the passageways.

"The mud or cobbled streets of most bazaars are far from clean. Although a few have been modernized, the majority still have gutters running down the centre. Passing pedestrians, camels and panniered donkeys trample on raw camel hides spread out on the rough paving stones of the street to be tanned, and over fine Oriental carpets submitted to the same treatment to give them a prized antique appearance.

"Bazaar shops themselves are small recesses, seldom more than twelve feet wide, set in the dark tunnels. Many have wooden shop doors in two parts, hinged at top and bottom and meeting in the middle. The upper leaf forms a sloping canopy. The lower leaf, dropped outward and covered with a carpet, helps to form a bench where the shop keeper sits and smokes, within reach of his entire stock. If he goes to the mosque to pray, he turns back a chair on his goods, or covers it with twine netting to show that he is absent. For the thief who pilfers from a merchant's shop in his absence the punishment is severe.

"Although many oriental bazaars now have electric lights, most of them close at sundown. The doors of the shops are shut and fastened with wooden bars. Deserted by man and pack animal, the alleys are black and silent.

"Artisans and vendors of one type of goods usually display their merchandise in adjacent shops. These tiny cell-like shops are factories as well as stores, where articles are finished while the customer waits.

"Characteristic of the country are the goods sold in its bazaars. Dilals (auctioneers) in Marrakech auction off pomegranate-red morocco book-bindings and saddles. In Cairo, squatting turbaned men and boys sew vari-coloured cloth into patch-work decorations for inner walls of tents. Signs lettered in Chinese charactrs flapping outside of Suchow and Peiping bazaars advertise pottery, pet birds in cages, jointed bamboo dragons. Candy and dates are the chief articles of sale in Musqat, Arabia.

DYES AND RAIMENT.

"In Persia women shrouded in black chadars (robes) purchase tiny silver pots of kohl with which to underline their eyes; while men with henna-dyed beards buy cut seals, which they use in place of signatures; and peaches, which were introduced from Persia, whence the botanical name Amygdalus persica. The bazaars of Kabul, Afghanistan, are piled high with bright red, green or blue vests, heavy with gold braid, which are worn by Afghan dandies, and the filagree silver bracelets, earrings and amulets beloved by veiled Moslem women.

"Long famous are the bazaars of Baghdad; and of more recent fame, the bazaars of Beyolu (Pera), Turkey, where Russian exiles sold the last of their jewels for food.

"Bazaars are important not only as places of commerce but as places for social intercourse. Customer and merchant take recess from shopping to enjoy tea or coffee on the carpet in front of a shop. Gossip is exchanged among the way-farers pressing around the water-career with his distended goatskin bag. Jerusalem has its sherbet sellers; Kabul, Afghanistan, its sundae shops. Romantic Teheran has vendors of rose-flavored ice cream. Crowds assemble around snake-charmers and acrobats in the bazaars at Marrakech. In India, entertainers balance on swords and spear-heads. Persia's bazaars have magicians and story-tellers, and there are performances by troops of trained monkeys and panthers owned by street Arabs.

"Each bazaar has a distinct personality. Fez is melancholy, with sombre-coloured crowds moving through dimly lighted gray-walled alleys roofed with molding thatch, while the plains of blind beggars fill the air.

"Tripoli, that city of white minarets and green palms on the dazzling sand dunes of Northern Africa, is peopled by Arabs and Negroes in dingy white woollen shrouds. Through the narrow arches of its bazaars silent-footed camels stalk into brilliant sunshine.

"Perhaps the gayest bazaar is in Tirane, Albania, where the national colours are red and black. There the National Guard wears a red uniform. The blouses of school children, the voluminous trousers of women, the sashes and stockings of men, like the carpets they are buying and the tiled roofs overhead, are all bright red."

B.C.2

"SECRETS"

"But you can't deny she has a beautiful complexion".

"Yes, but she pretends to use nothing. And yet last Birth-day she gave me a beautiful pot with a real silver lid. I am sure it was OATINE."

"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so much. I shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."

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Six small coupons or three large and Re. 1 for small lid
Six large coupons or 12 small and Re. 1|8 for large lid.
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PREMONITIONS OF DEATH AND DISASTER

Do "Voices From Beyond" Really Bring Warnings Of Coming Events To Mortals On Earth?

(The strange case of a mother's "vision" of her dying daughter—recently reported in the press—recalls other amazing happenings in which some power, psychic or otherwise, has brought warnings of disaster. Below, a contributor to "Answers" relates some well-authenticated instances of "voices from beyond" including a story of Jack Hylton and a message that might have saved the ill-fated R 101. How explain them? Does this evidence support the claim of spiritualists to be in touch with "the other side?")

Spiritualists assert that there are many people with psychic gifts who are quite unaware of their powers. The recent case of Mrs. Shippey, who was suddenly confronted with a vision of her daughter dying in a public cloak-room, seems to bear out this statement, writes Mr. J. Caudwell in "Answers."

Clairvoyantly Mrs. Shippey saw her daughter prostrate, bleeding from a number of wounds. Imagination was out of the question. She had no cause to conjure up such a picture. When she had last seen her daughter the latter had been her usual happy self, free from cares and worries. But the vision was so vivid, so convincingly real, that Mrs. Shippey communicated with Scotland Yard.

PLEADINGS IN VAIN.

The officials listened calmly to her story, only to dismiss it finally as nonsense.

On the following morning the distraught mother again appealed to the Yard, but her pleadings were in vain.

Later that same day Miss Shippey was found dead in a public cloak-room at Woking Station in circumstances identical to those described by her mother.

At the inquest Mrs. Shippey told the coroner of her vision, adding her belief that had the police acted on her advice her daughter's life would have been saved.

It is generally assumed by those who have little or no knowledge of the subject that spirit communications are of so trivial a nature as not to merit serious attention or consideration. Actually, this is not so. Psychic records teem with incidents similar to that outlined in Mrs. Shippey's case.

"YOU ARE NOT TO FLY!"

Warnings of crtain happenings have been received through "visions," "voices," and even by automatic writing. The recipients have been told to do, or not to do such and such a thing. Sometimes the advice has been disregarded. In every known instance the warnings have proved true.

Take the case of Robin Sanders-Clark, the well-known airman, who has publicly declared his belief that on two occasions psychic forces have been responsible for saving him from disaster.

Once, when he was competing in an air race, he was strolling across the flying field when he heard the voice of a Chinese urging him to take no part in the race. The voice seemed to come from nowhere, and although he 'heard' it, he put it down to imagination.

But again came the words: "You are not to fly!"

GUIDED BY A PENCIL.

This time the airman was convinced that he had really received a warning from the Beyond. But he was faced with the very difficult choice of informing the steward in charge that he could not fly because he had been warned not to do so by an invisible Chinese, or, alternatively, of disregarding the warning.

He decided on the latter course.

And then a strange thing happened. Without any apparent cause he was suddenly taken ill, so that he was unable, after all, to participate in the event. "In the course of the race the machine he was to have flown crashed.

On another occasion Sanders-Clark found himself several thousand feet up in the air surrounded by a dense fog. He had completely lost his bearings, and to have attempted a landing in the circumstances would have been courting disaster.

After a while he felt an overmastering urge to use a pencil. He did so, and, giving free rein to his thoughts, allowed the pencil to map out a course which, to him, seemed quite wrong, but which, nevertheless, he decided to take.

At the point which indicated that he should descend he brought the plane's nose down, and emerged from the bank of fog to discover that not only had he arrived at his ultimate destination, "but that he was actually gliding down to the landing-ground itself!"

Denis Doyle, son of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, is another who does not doubt the wisdom and usefulness of the spirit world. Denis Doyle is a motoring enthusiast, and once, when about to take his car round the track at Brooklands, he was warned that there was something wrong with its steering.

PREVENTING A CRASH.

The warning came through David Bedbrook, a well-known lecturer on Spiritualism and a friend of Doyle. Bedbrook is also a director of a prosperous firm in the City. He is gifted with clairvoyance, but never accepts payment for any of his spiritualistic activities.

With him the "voices" come at the most unexpected moments, and on this occasion the warning was clear and definite; there was something seriously amiss with the steering of Doyle's car.

Denis Doyle was impressed, the more so bcause Bedbrook himself was no motorist and had no technical knowledge whatever of cars. He drove the car slowly round the track and stopped at one of the pits for an overhaul.

The examination brought to light the fact that, of the four bolts in the steering-box, "three were missing, while the fourth was hanging loose!

Had Doyle driven the car at his usual speed a crash would have been inevitable.

PAIN AT HER HEART.

The "R-101" disaster is still fresh in the minds of most people. Spiritualists declare that had a warning from the other side been heeded, this disaster would have been averted. The message in this case came from a spirit purporting to be that of Captain Hinchliffe, the airman.

At a seance the communicating spirit spoke of a fault in the airship's construction, and asked that a warning be sent to the authorities, pointing out that unless this fault was remedied, the airship would most certainly crash.

The warning was immediately communicated to the officials concerned, but was ignored.

Everyone knows the fate which overtook the giant airship and its passengers and crew. At the inquiry which was held later it was officially announced that the accident was due to "a fault in the airship's construction!"

A story of premonition arises out of this disaster. Princess Marthe Bibesco was a friend of Lord Thomson, who lost his life in the "R-101." In a book which she has written Princess Bibesco says:

"On the night of the 4-5th October 1930, exactly at the hour my friend lost his life, I felt a pain at my heart, which was so violent, so inexplicable, and so persistent that at the end of an hour's struggling with myself I had to awaken the servants and send for a doctor. In spite of sedatives, I did not sleep that night.

"Everyone in the house was struck by the coincidence which seemed to have made me a receiver for some sort of mental distress..... during that fatal night."

People may deny these visions and premonitions, but the fact remains that almost every other person you meet has a psychic story of some sort to relate. Jack Hylton, of jazz-band fame, tells of an experience which happened recently when he set out in his car from Liverpool for Rhyl.

Acting on a sudden impulse, Jack instructed his chauffeur to take the Manchester road, and on the way he saw-a signpost with the word "Bolton" on it. The same peculiar impulse which had directed him towards Manchester now seemed to urge him towards Bolton. He had been in that neighbourhood scores of times before without visiting the town, yet somehow that afternoon he felt he must go to Bolton.

Arriving at the manufacturing town, he felt impelled to call upon an old aunt of his, who lived there. He had not seen her for some time, nor was she previously in his mind.

"I KNEW YOU WOULD COME!"

Her abode was a humble cottage. Jack just lifted the catch and walked in, to find—the old lady lying ill in bed. As soon as she saw him she called out: "I knew you would come!"

Jack stayed as long as he could and did his best to cheer her up. Then, having made arrangements with some neighbours to look after her, he bade her good-bye. She hugged him close to her.

"I knew you would come," she repeated. "Now I have seen you again, I don't mind going."

The famous band conductor left the cottage with his aunt's last words lingering queerly in his memory.

Late that same evening he received a message informing him that the old lady had passed on.

He returned to Bolton to make arrangements for the funeral and then discovered something he had not known before, that his aunt had been a Spiritualist for many years.

SEANCES SOLVE A CRIME MYSTERY.

Jack Hylton is quite sure that some power beyond his knowledge was responsible for his journey that afternoon to Bolton.

Unknown to the world, psychics are used for the solving of many mysteries by the police of different countries. Chief-Detective Albert W. Rawson, of the New Jersey, U.S.A., State Police, recently signed a statement to the effect that seances with a medium enabled him to clear up a crime, the solution of which had baffled a number of officers for a considerable period.

Bearing in mind these facts, and in view of the accumulated evidence of the value of spirit guidance, the apathy displayed by the authorities towards mediumship is a little surprising.

Mrs. Shippey may well feel that but for this same apathy, her daughter's life might have been saved.

TYPHOON HAVOC IN JAPAN

Over a thousand persons were killed and many more thousands were injured in consequence of the typhoon which swept over Japan in September last, the casualties being particularly heavy in Osaka Prefecture. Photo shows the devastation at Sakai, near Osaka, where an especially large number of fatalities occurred. (Courtesy: "The Osaka Mainichi.")

Ruins of the Bishop Poole Girls' High School, Osaka City, where more than 20 students were killed. (Courtesy: "The Osaka Mainichi.")

BISHOP COMMENDS BIRTH CONTROL

Dr. Barnes Gives Advice To Marrying Couple

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) condemned "marriages that were deliberately childless" when he officiated at the wedding of Mr. Gordon Richards Matthews and Miss Ruth Hillyard Brooks, daughter of Lady (Florence) Brooks, at All Soul's' Church, London, in mail week.

He said that such marriages brought unhappiness.

The bride is an architect, and intends to carry on her profession.

CHILDLESS—HOPELESS.

Dr. Barnes said, "You have promised to be true to each other as long as life shall last, and permanence will be ensured if children shall come. The childless marriage is a hopeless marriage".

Some time ago, said Dr. Barnes, he was at a conference where a doctor was asked for his views on the number of children that he considered necessary for an ideal marriage.

"Let two children come as soon after marriage as may be", the doctor replied. "They will help to bring up one another. Then let there be an interval of a few years and let two other children come."

The bishop condemned the deliberate prevention of children, and declared that such a state of affairs only brought unhappiness.

DEAD BUTTERFLIES

Indigenous Mannequins Who Parade In Our Homes

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL)

In your verandahs or corridors, or just under your lamps or caught in the webs of spiders, you see dead butterflies these days. The night before they were annoying you, coming between yourself and your book, getting into your ears, irritating you beyond endurance; you were forced to switch off and go to bed, inviting sleep, which did not come. You were uncomfortable at the thought that these sticky worms in beautiful wings should have cut short your day by an hour or two too soon. But, when you see them dead, dead with those beautiful wings, you better make a beautiful resolve to tolerate them tonight and a slight inconvenience would be amply rewarded—specially if you are alone. An hour spent with these visitors, which come from God knows where, in the sweet sanctity of your bachelor quarters, would be a delightful experience. This is their last night of revel, to-morrow they will be on the stricken field, and the Great Unknown, who shapes the destinies of stars will have murdered them to fulfil some design. Like Zarthushtra and like the noble authors of Upanishads, like the saints of all the Faiths, children of light, like Shelley, like Cardinal Newman, they love light, without any economic motive, but the bulb, Philip's or Indian, does not respond to them. Poor things, they get exhausted and they die.

A LOVELY CREATION.

These are Indian butterflies, highly fashionable creatures—you almost think that their coats, which fit them so beautifully, are specially made in some elegant shop in Rue de la Paix, Paris. Lovely designs of different fabrics, of varied shades and colours, worn with grace and a charming unconsciousness, a few hours before their death; robes of gold and silver, genuine Indian—Swadeshi to the core, silver-grey with dark-brown spots, of beautiful brown with browner piping, of cream with dreams of blue, of transparent white, filled with light—a charming group, their God is the Lord of Light. They will dance a fitful hour and tomorrow, black ants will carry them away, as if they were mighty Leviathans; with painful labour, to some unknown place, to be devoured. You can watch the funeral, it is now passing on your window-sill, or it is just emerging from under your easy chair, with the inevitable oily spot, the spot where you rest your head; there is another procession, rounding the corner,—it looks more like a tug-of-war—among the bearers, for a colossal wing of a giant moth, made neither by Vickers nor by Krupp, but by Brahma, and destroyed by Shiva, borne not in a gun-carriage, to the accompaniment of Chopin's funeral march, but by black ants in the majestic silence in which the stars move.

SEEKERS AFTER LIGHT.

Why should our ladies go to Paris when there are indigenous mannequins parading in our homes, the latest from God's own wares! The one on the wall is distinctly sober, it is neither French nor Russian, its silk is not made in Lyons, it is in varied shades of black, velvet and plush and satin—aye even with red lining. Is God who makes butterflies French or Indian?—because specially those with black wings look so Parisian. We know they are Indian—they come from doors and windows which open out on darkness, they look modern, though they have their fits of placidity. Alone, stuck to the wall, vowed to silence, they remain for a day or two and pass away. Pretty unmindful of death, surrounded by ugly creatures like mosquitoes and other lepers and pariahs of the insect world, whose very existence is odious smell, they are glued to the wall for a few hours. Their beauty is anarchical and individualistic, they behave like the atom. One thing is assured, that every coat is made to order, nothing of your modern ready-made affairs for Jeanette, Odette and Marie. There is no suspicion of smoke, and sweated labour, and miles and miles of factories. These coats are made for individual tastes in some silent place. Most of the beautiful specimens that you are in the night are so essentially different from those you see in the day, those that buzz round the light have not the gay colours of the lovely butterflies which hang round the flowers in the gardens. The seekers after Light are different from those who seek beauty during the day. Being seekers after Truth, they are less frivolous, the predominant colours are brown and gold and silver and black.

NO "GOLD-DIGGERS"

Why do they call inconstant women butterflies? These pretty creatures who love Light, dressed in sober gold, or brown or silver, with a divine though fatal lure for Light, are certainly better than some women, who are misnamed after them. The butterflies are ever so much better dressed, they are so beautifully unconscious, so graceful, there is nothing mundane in their mad whirl after Light, they are no "gold-diggers." They are neither roue, nor neurasthenic, nor petty, nor jealous, they have one "sari" or one coat, which they keep fresh through all the hours they live, through all the thousands of butterfly-seconds they live. Sweet, self-reliant, well-dressed, Indian butterflies, their momentary beautiful existence is a reminder of sweet dark nights from whose womb they come.

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TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK,
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(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)

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Karaikudi	Pollachi	Tiruvalla
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And merchants who have business connections with these places will do well to have the Bank's best Service.

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(IS A GUARANTEED CURE)

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DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

DOES YOUR EAR

trouble you with ear-ache, discharges, headnoises, impaired hearing and other troubles? If so, don't despair. "OTORIN" will cure you of all the complaints. Can be had at Rs. 1/4 a phial from all chemists or JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

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The BEST of all
SAFETY RAZOR
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For easy and comfortable shaves The
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Messrs. MUHAMMED AHMED & BROS., 223, Cutlery Bazar.

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari

[MOTTO: Education and Entertainment]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Let me wish you a very happy Diwali!

Yes, you say I should have wished it last week—but you know, I did not write anything for you last week as the previous matter remained to be given in yet . . .

Well, the Hindu New Year has come in, and the old year has gone: Let me wish you once more many happy returns of the New Year!

Perhaps you know why we have Diwali in India? Let those who know write to me something about it: I will give them a prize. And let those who do not know also write to me: I will give them a surprise.

* * * *

I will tell you why after giving you the solutions of certain puzzles, I still asked you to let me know who had solved them correctly.

There are some children who, it seems, have never thought about this at all. They wrote to me that the solution of the "birds and beasts" which I had announced was also the one they had already found out. But let me tell them, they all are wrong.

Now the announced solution of 16 birds and 17 beasts is all right as far as the feet are concerned. But what about the heads: They are only 33, whereas we should have 36. Therefore the correct solusion, really speaking, is 22 birds and 14 beasts.

Only 4 children wrote to me the above solution, letting me know that my answer was wrong. They are: (1) Miss Rukma, (2) Bro. Parakh, (3) Bro. M. Ali, (4) Bro. C. Lobo: Each one of them will get a prize worth Re. 1 only.

The replies to the next set of riddles are still coming in, so about them next week.

* * * *

Now, I still give here some of the attempts children have been good and bold enough to send in to me:—

MY FAITHFUL FRIEND.

I have a friend, a faithful friend
To whom I have given my heart, Sir,
For in my life I'm sure he fills
A most important part, sir!
He helps to pay what'er I owe
My bills! my rent! and taxes!
I scarce could do without this friend
Whose kindness ne'er relaxes.
I do not think he has much brain
My hand must ever guide him.
Along the road we travel through
I must be e'er beside him.
I often treat him to a drink
(You'll say that's very wrong, sir)
But, you see, unless I did,
He could not get along, sir!
You wish to know his name, you say?
Well—I will tell you then, sir!
It is well known to each one here
For he's My Office Pen Sir!

—E. M. P.

* * * *

THINGS THAT MONEY CANNOT PURCHASE.

A lock for the door of knowledge.
Keys for the elephant's trunk.
Tickets to see a window box, a board walk, a horse fly, a bell hop, a straw vote or a mill race.
A "permanent" for the waves of the ocean.
Paste for the teeth of a gale.
Rollers for the shades of night.
Yeast for the sunrise.
Clothing for undressed kid.
Crocheted edging for a blanket of snow.
Sheets for a bed of coals.
A negative for a footprint.
Sails for a gravy boat.
Saxophones for an elastic band.

KATOL

DESTROYS ALL PESTS

PRICE: As. 6 Per TIN

PRICE: As. 10 Per Box

Katol Powder Kills, Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, Silver-fish, etc.

KATOL COILS and STICKS destroy and keep away Mosquitos and Flies.

Sole Agents: A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

Obtainable at All Chemists and Oilman Stores.

Rs 5/- CIROBIL CURES LIVER ENLARGEMENT of Your Child

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2 Sizes Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 At all Chemists or P. M. ZAVERI AND CO Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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WINTER APPROACHING!

COUGH TROUBLES WILL ARISE!

EQUIP WITH

KHASIN PASTILLES

Himalayan Pine Remedy

when sucked Khasin liberates medicinal fumes which fill the lungs, kill the disease germs and heal up the diseased condition directly.

CHILDREN'S FAVOURITE

CURES COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS. PHTHISIS, ETC.

(AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE)

Bombay Agent: AMARSI KHIMJI & CO., Princess St., Bombay.

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FOR CONSTIPATION USE CHOCOLIN

Efficient & Non-Gripping.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari (Sind), for 1933-34: (left to right). Seated: Miss Parvati Sipahimalani, Miss Hoor Daryani, Shrimati Parvati Devi and Miss Jethi Malkani. Standing: Mr. Charandas Gursahani, Mr. Jivat Mansukhani, Mr. Thado Agnani, Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, Mr. Tirath Subhani and Mr. Ram Motwani.

Acreage in the field of achievement.

Sent by Sister Parvati.

* * * *

A GOOD CATCH!

Here's a neat little catch to work off on a friend. Go up to him and say: "I will make you answer 'No' to the first question I ask you." This is where the catch comes in. As if you wish to make it quite clear to him, you continue: "Now, if you answer 'No' I have won, and if you do not answer 'No' then you have won. But perhaps you know the trick?"

"No," promptly replies your friend.

"Thanks," you laugh, "I've won, you see!"

Sent by Bro. Prakas.

* * * *

TRY THIS ONE.

Every one likes to make experiments. You will find this an interesting one to try.

You need two matches, a piece of soap cut to the shape and size of a pice, a thick glass tumbler, and a saucerful of water.

Stick the two matches, heads upward, in the soap and place this in the saucer of water. Light both matches and put the tumbler over them.

You will than see that the water is forced, up into the tumbler, leaving saucer empty!

—Sent by Sister Hoor.

* * * *

IT WAS DROWNED.

Little Mollie had found her way to the bathroom and, to amuse herself, she turned on the water. Her mother went upstairs and found the bath overflowing.

"Mollie," the said, "Didn't a voice within sell you that you were doing wrong?"

"Per'aps it did, mother," replied Mollie: "But the water made so much noise that I couldn't hear it."

—Sent by Bro. Ramzan.

* * * *

A HAPPY MORNING.

This is the receipt for a happy morning:

Two small children, boys or girls; be sure that they are good ones!

Two wooden pails.

Two shovels, of wood or metal.

One dozen clam-shells (more or less).

One Sun.

Two sunbonnets, or broad-brimmed hats.

One mother, or nurse, within calling distance.

Starfish and sea-urchins to taste.

Mix the shovels with the sandy beach, and season well with starfish. Add the sunbonnets to the children, and, when thoroughly united, add the wooden pails. Spread the sun and the sea on the beach, and sprinkle thoroughly with sea-urchins and clam-shells. And the children, mix thoroughly, and wake as long as advisable.

N.B.—Do not add the mother at all, except in case of necessity.

—Sent by Sister Mary.

* * * *

RICHES (A STORY).

"Mamma", said Mabel, "I am very glad we are rich!"

Mamma looked up with a little smile; she was patching Freddy's trousers, and had just been wondering whether they would last till spring, and if not, how she was to get him another pair.

"Yes, Mabel dear," she said. "We are very rich in some things. What were you thinking about when you spoke?"

"I was thinking how dreadful it would be to be hungry," repl'ed Mabel, thoughtfully. "I mean terribly hungry, like people in a shipwreck. Why, just to be a little hungry, the way I and Freddy get sometimes, makes me feel queer inside; and besides, it makes me cross and horrid. So then I wondered how it would feel to be really hungry, and not to be sure that you were going to have good bread and milk for supper: and that made me feel so glad that we were rich."

Mamma was silent for a few minutes. She was thinking of a house to which she took some work the day before. She had passed through the dining-room, and there, at the carved table, sat a little girl with her supper before her, delicate rolls, and nice vegetables, and raspberry jam, and hot cocoa in a china cup all covered with roses, and creamy milk in a great silver mug.

The child was about Mabel's age, but her face wore a very different expression. She had pushed her chair back, and was crying out that. She wouldn't, she wouldn't! So there now! The nurse might just as well take it away, and she was a horrid cross old thing! Mamma was going to have partridge for dinner, and she wanted some of that, and she would have it.

Then, when the nurse shook her white-capped head and said, "No miss! Your Mamma said you were to have the vegetables, so now eat it, like a good girl, and you shall have some jam," the child flew at her like a little fury, and slapped and pinched her. That was all that Mabel's Mamma saw, but as she thought of it, and there looked at her little maiden, with a sweet face smiling over her blue pinafore, she smiled again, very tenderly, and said,—

"Yes, dear, it is a very good thing to be rich, if it is the right kind of riches. Go now, darling, and get the bread and milk; set the table, and then call Freddy to supper."

—Sent by Bro. Jack.

* * * *

PRIZES.

The writers of all the above story ans other things will get prize of Re. one, each. Sisters Krishna and Padma and Brothers Mahalingam and Kishin will also get a prize of eight annas each. Their stories and poems respectively will be published later.

Let us know very soon, please, from all the prize winners what they would like to have worth that much amount, as we do not give prizes in cash. We should be informed about this within a week, otherwise we shall send books to our own choice.

OUR ASSOCIATION.

Many children who have filled up their forms have been asking us when and where their meetings would be held. To them we have to say that we cannot hold any meetings till some suitable arrangements are made. In the meanwhile we meet only, weekly and that through this Corner.

It is a duty of every reader of this Corner to encourage others to read and also to ask them join the All-India Children's Association as soon as possible. Please get the forms for enrolment from us by sending us a three-pice stamp to cover the postage.

There are no other prize competitions this week, but you can always send us stories, poems, games, etc., etc., If they are found suitable for publication they would fetch you a prize.

And let me tell you that I shall be glad ever to hear any queries and every sort of news from you.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

(Address all communications:—Dada, "Gulistan," Khar—Bombay).

HOW LONG WILL YOU LIVE?

This article is taken from the writings of the late Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute, New York:—

Belief that the natural lifetime of man is threescore years and ten is a myth. It is entertained not only by the superstitious and uncultured, but is strongly fixed in the minds of hardboiled scientists, even medical men, who would shudder at the implication that they incline to fundamentalism.

If this lifetime of man has indeed been fixed at threescore years and ten, or any other period, I make bold to ask, "Who fixed it?" To those who say, "The Deity fixed it," I bow and add, "There can be no controversy between us. What you hold as a matter of religious belief is your own business and does not touch the field of practical science." To the scientist or anyone else who says that time is responsible for our ultimate chassez into the beyond, I answer, "Come to the mat with me, my friend and I will plant your shoulders squarely on it."

Time is just an abstraction like the future or the past or the rule of three. Can you imagine the rule of three hardening our arteries, ossifying our livers, softening our brains, even though this pesky rule may have addled the brains of backward youth? No, time is a non-entity; it has no absolute existence. So we mark it off as having no influence at all on the life cycle of man. Do you say that Nature fixed the life cycle? Then I ask, "Who is Nature? What is her address? How often does this female Mussolini issue decrees stating that this or that must be so?" No, Nature is likewise an abstraction, a mere term to cover all forces in action in the universe—all incidents, happenings, phenomena.

So you see we are eliminating myths and working down to actualities commonly known as brass tacks. We are getting away from supernatural edicts and focussing on events and things I here make the claim that an absolutely fixed life cycle could only be assumed on the basis of direct supernatural control of human affairs.

A so-called natural life cycle is not only a fluctuating one, but is one susceptible to control by scientific measures. The life cycle in any country or age is the product of perhaps a billion different factors running way back to the Eozoic period or earlier. Debits and credits in the germ plasm during millions of years, the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" assailing us on all sides from our environment, sharpshooters and machine gun nests potting away at us, billions upon billions of antagonistic organisms seeking to destroy us—these are the factors that determine the life cycle, and not an edict of nature or any other power.—"Chicago Daily Tribune."

Pyorrhoea

Surgeon Dentist Dr. P. K. Roy, Calcutta recommends:—"Patients of Pyorrhoea may use your medicine with great advantage and in perfect confidence. Yours is the most effective remedy in existence."

TO CURE PYORRHOEA INFLAMed sensitive, bleeding or receding gums and to fix loose teeth, write details of trouble Radical cure guaranteed. Full dose Rs. 5. Trial size Re 1/12. Uttarpara. Dutta Bros., P. O Uttarpara, E. I. Ry.

Correcting Bad Breath

(By S. B. NAYAMPALLY.)

Some people have a habit of getting the face too near the person they address and if the speaker's breath is laden with unpleasant odours, he or she is apt to be shunned as a pest. Any kind of body odour is offensive, but the most repellant of all and at the same time the most common is bad breath. Bad breath usually means bad internal conditions—sluggish organic action, if nothing more—and the cause should be ascertained and removed as quickly as possible. One should not rely on deodorant and neglect treatment of health which later on will lead to a serious failure and could have been prevented, had the symptoms been heeded instead of covered up and ignored.

Very often the bad breath victim is unconscious of his offence, particularly if the trouble has become chronic. The best way to be sure about our own breath is to ask some one, (a close friend), if he or she has ever noticed anything of the kind. Though it might wound one's feelings at the time, it is real service to tell anyone who has such an affliction. Constipation is the greatest cause of bad breath. The retained waste charges the blood with odours which are carried to the lungs and there exhaled in the breath. Defective teeth are a very common cause—one for which there is no excuse in this day of expert dentistry. Keep your teeth in order, and clean your mouth every morning and night. Decaying particles of food anywhere in the mouth are bound to scent the breath. Brush the teeth up and down so that the brush bristles will get between the crevices and use a wet piece of absorbent cotton or "Tarter-remover" for wiping the tongue.

MOUTH-WASH.

Use mouth-wash even several times a day if necessary. Potassium Permanganate is often used as a wash, but it has staining effect on the teeth and is not nearly effective as Thymol. Peroxide, Boric Acid and many other things are fairly good, but the mouth-wash par excellence is Thymol. A saturated solution may be easily prepared by putting a lump of Thymol into a bottle of warm or cold water. It should be allowed to stand for some hours, and be shaken occasionally. As the solution is used the bottle may be filled up with water. One gram of Thymol is enough to make one and one half litre of solution or one ounce as much as nine gallons. Thymol may be used as a gargle too; it is harmless if swallowed, large doses being sometimes used as an intestinal antiseptic.

Eating of mal-odorous food may or may not be a cause of bad breath. It depends on the personal digestive system. Of course such articles as onions, strong cheese, garlic, etc., will "perfume" any one's breath for a while; but, with a vigorous digestion, all signs will be gone in a few hours; whereas many persons, particularly sedentary workers, may still have the smell and horrible taste in the mouth till the next day. The safest course for the person with imperfect digestion is to abstain from very odorous foods until he can diet. Exercise and other health-building measures strengthen digestion and quicken elimination.

Catarrh is a common cause of bad breath which requires constitutional treatment. The all-round health must be toned up, with special attention to improving elimination. From personal experience, I can say positively that light diet greatly helps a sufferer from catarrh.

Have the respiratory passage examined if there is the least cause for suspicion of unhealthy conditions. The nostrils should be cleansed with tepid water every day—sniffing, then expelling it. This, though simple, is effective, and just as important as attention to mouth.

Doctor Hopes To Cheat Death

California Medico Confident Of Reanimating Electrocuted Men

Dr. Robert E. Cornish, former young member of the research department of the University of California, who lost his job because of his sensational attempts to restore the life of dead dogs, has asked the Governors of Colorado, Arizona and Nevada for permission to attempt to revive the life of a convict who has been executed, says the California correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

His method, by which he claims to have revived several dogs after they were dead, is to inject a solution of liver extract into the veins after the heart's action appears to have stopped and then place the body on a rocking-board, on which it is gently swung backward and forward until the heart begins to beat again.

To his request to be allowed to extend his experiments to criminals in the interest of science on the condition that if revived, they be allowed to live in prison for life, two of the Governors have already sent their definite refusal. The third, however, Governor Edwin Johnson of Colorado, said that he is prepared to discuss the matter.

Tried It On The Dog.

Dr. Cornish applied to the three States in which lethal gas is used for executions, but he believes that his method would succeed in cases of persons electrocuted or killed by shock as well as those asphyxiated.

The young scientist has so captured the public's imagination that five men and one woman recently volunteered to risk their lives in order that he might test his method for cheating death. One of the men even offered to commit suicide for the benefit of science.

Dr. Cornish was ousted from the University of California last spring after he killed a terrier in his laboratory and, when it had been dead for four minutes, succeeded in restoring complete consciousness. His real object, however, is to find a method of restoring human life, particularly in cases where death has resulted from asphyxiation, drowning and similar causes.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1934

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Women Must Lead In Nation-Building

Let Durga Devi Be Their Model, Says Mrs. Cousins

NON-VIOLENCE IS THE METHOD OF NEW ERA IN CIVILISATION

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Nov. 10.

President over the ninth session of the Mysore State Women's Conference to-day, Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins observed that there is a tendency for women to think that things ought to be made easy for them so that, they may take their place in the public life.

"It is an illusion. Women may expect that they will have to struggle hard for plums of life even for the right to do hard services for the good of many. They will not be pampered with reserved seats. It is not good for them, nor for the national moral. But those who are brave feel the call of service and patriotism will not shrink from contested elections, from failures, perhaps in them from sacrifices and from even the daily difficulties of a dedicated life."

"NO INFERIORITY COMPLEX"

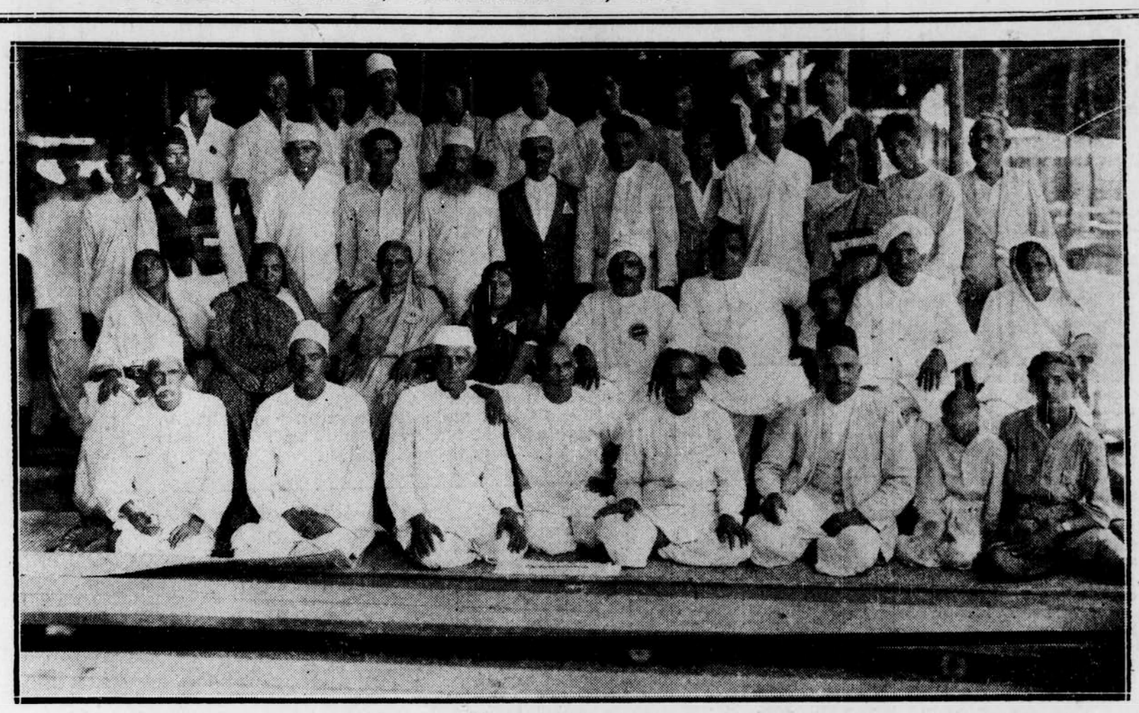
Mrs Cousins proceeding said that the lead of women in the matter of asking for joint electorates at this juncture of constitution making was worthy of all praise for true common sense in nation-building. That the idea of special seats for women was pampering was based on an inferiority complex. Women must not be afraid of hard work and hard knocks. Let Durga Devi be their model.

"We meet at a time when the Western hemisphere is looking as if rushing towards another terrible war, god forbid, but we women must send our thoughts out against any such sacrifices of human, the material which women have risked their lives to bring into the world.

INDIA'S GLORY

It is the glory of India that it is launching into the world its ideal of non-violence as the alternative to bloody warfare. At the Bombay Congress the creed of non-violence was reiterated. Women everywhere will rejoice in such a new instrument of gaining ends, securing justice and ending quarrels. It is the method of the new era in civilisation. We believe it to be in a line with the growing sense of reverence for the sanctity of life for a growing realization of the life for the emergence of the soul again into the affairs of daily life. That realization of the soul as fundamental of each child, must be fundamental of our conference in its aspect of education reform.

Earlier in the day Mrs Cousins declared open the Khadi and Swadeshi exhibition.



Members of the Mess Commi ttee who successfully catered to the mammoth gathering of delegates and visitors during the Congress session.

KAPURTHALA DEPUTATIONS

Members From Rival Parties Wait On Maharaja

PHAGWARA, Nov. 9.

A deputation consisting of Swami Vijai Kumar, Dr. Naranjan Singh of Kapurthala, Pandit Daulat Ram and Babu Hazari Lal of Phagwara proceeded to Delhi to wait upon His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala to acquaint him with the condition prevailing in the State.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Lala Sukh Dyal, a member of State Legislative Assembly and Lala Lathu Ram Kalia, a member of State Legislative Assembly belonging to other party also proceeded to Delhi to wait upon His Highness the Maharaja.—United Press.

TWO INJURED IN EXPLOSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

A mild sensation was caused in Shikarpur town last night, when a loud explosion occurred in the main bazar resulting in injuries to two persons.

It is stated clouds of thick smoke enveloped the locality.

The police are investigating. —A. P.

MYSORE STATE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

MYSORE, Nov. 9.

The Mysore State Women's Conference will be held from November 10 to 12 at the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore. Mrs. Margaret Cousins will preside over the Conference.

Arrangements have also been made to conduct along with the Conference a Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.—United Press.

The Public Service Commission announces three appointments of Indians and two of Burman candidates, which will be made to the Indian Civil Service in India and Burma, respectively, on the results of the examination for that service to be held in Delhi and Rangoon in January, 1935.

EX-RAILWAY AUDITOR IN TROUBLE

Alleged Misappropriation & Falsification Of Accounts

(From Our Correspondent)

STYAJIGANJ, Nov. 10.

In the First Class City Magistrate's court the trial continued yesterday of Jamshedji Mistri ex-assistant auditor of G.B. S. Railway who stands charged with misappropriation and falsification of accounts of the G B S Railway Staff Co-operative Society in the capacities of Secretary and Treasurer.

The First case 1928-29 of misappropriation of Rs. 4,300 was taken up on October 20 and 21 and the accused was committed to sessions.

Yesterday, the cases of three consecutive years involving an amount if about Rs. 14,000 were taken up and after the finish of the prosecution evidence, as the accused has reserved his statement for the session, he was committed to the sessions after the framing of charges, as this offence is of a grave nature.

It may be recalled here that during the prosecution evidence of the first case of 1928-29, it was revealed that the accused has misappropriated about Rs. 38,000 from 1928 to 1934.

SUPPORT MR. HOSMANI

Influential Appeal To Voters Of Southern Division

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande wires from Belgaum:

Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi a leading member of the Chittapavan sect and a close associate of Mr. Jog in the Karandikar trust and a retired educational inspector of the Southern Division, consisting of Belgaum Dharwar, Karwar, Bijapur Kolaba, and Ratnagiri has issued the following appeal to the Assembly voters to support Mr. Hosmani the Congress candidate

Candidates have got three-fold duties, to throw out the White Paper to abolish all repressive legislation and to establish the right of selfdetermination. Opportunists are traitors to the country, and hence they should not be supported. Congress alone is fighting for the welfare of all castes, creeds and communities. Hence vote for the Congress which stands for the welfare of all.

Rs. 2 LAKHS FOR HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY

Govt. Of India Sanction Grant For Distribution In Provinces

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 to be distributed to the provinces for the development of the hand-loom industry for the five remaining months of the current official year, namely, November 1934 to March 1935.

This is the result of the undertaking given by Sir Frank Noyce in the last annual Provincial Industries Conference held at Simla.

The following statement shows the distribution among the different provinces:—

Madras—Rs. 26,500; Bombay—Rs. 17,500; Bengal—Rs. 35,500 U. P.—Rs. 32,000; Punjab—Rs. 17,000 Bihar and Orissa—Rs. 23000! Central Provinces—Rs. 7,500; Burma Rs. 7,500; Assam—Rs. 7500 N W. F. P.—Rs. 1,000; Delhi—Rs. 2,000, leaving a reserve balance of Rs. 23,000 which will be kept by the Central Government.

The grant sanctioned for the same purpose for the next financial year (1935-36) total Rs. 4,50,000 which has been calculated on the percentage basis of allotments made for the year 1934-35. The sum has been distributed as follows:—

Madras—Rs .59,500; Bombay—Rs. 39,500; Bengal—Rs. 80,000; U. P.—Rs. 72,000 Punjab—Rs. 38,000; Bihar and Orissa—Rs. 52,000; C. P.—Rs. 17,000; Burma—Rs. 17,000; Assam—Rs. 17,000; N. W.-F. P.—Rs. 2,000; Delhi—Rs. 5,000: leaving a balance of reserve of Rs. 50,000.—United Press.

BROTHERS JAILED, FATHER ACQUITTED

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 8.

For alleged dealing fatal blows with a 'takwa' and lathis to one Iasa while he intervened in a fight between two parties of his co-religionists Rahmat, a Muslim youth of village Burea in Kartarpur thana and his brother Sikandar were convicted by the Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur and awarded three and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The accused's father Alladitta and brother Chanus were acquitted.—United Press.

LEST WE FORGET

NEW DELHI.
11th November, 1934

Today is the Sixteenth Anniversary of Armistice Day - Again as Commander-in-Chief in India I ask for Contributions to the Funds for those who Served and Suffered in the Service of their Country.

The support accorded to the Poppy day appeal in previous years on behalf of British Ex-Servicemen and their dependents and ex-officers, makes me feel that the public realize the good work done by the Ex-Services Associations of India & Burma.

Only the Continued Support of the public permits the Associations to Continue to relieve the great amount of real distress which exists.

In India the lot of the Ex-Serviceman who is unemployed is peculiarly difficult, and but for the help given by the Associations would often be desperate.

For Education alone, Some 350 Children are wholly or partly dependent on the Associations for School fees. Last year over Rs. 2,05,000/- were expended on calls for help from these out of employment, through no fault of their own, for repatriation to the United Kingdom, and for medical and Surgical care.

I appeal, on this day of remembrance to all to Contribute as generously as their means permit to the Support of those who helped the Empire to Victory, and now suffer as they from Older.

Contributions may be Sent to any Local branch of the Associations or to the Headquarters, Ex-Services Association - New Delhi.

Philip W Chetwode
Field Marshal
C.-in-C in India.

PUSH-BYKE TOUR TO EUROPE

Adventurous Mysore Youths

MYSORE, Nov. 10.

Mr. M. S. Ramanathan, grand son of the late Mr. M. Vankata Krishniah, Grand Old Man of Mysore along with another young man has undertaken an adventurous tour on cycle to Europe via Afghanistan, Arabia, etc.—United Press.

V. V. GIRI LEADING IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

VIZAGAPATAM, November 10.

In the Ganjam-cum-Vizagapatam constituency up to the time of wiring Mr. V. V. Giri, the Labour Leader and a Congress candidate for the Assembly elections is leading by an overwhelming majority.

Raja of Bobbili, the Chief Minister of Madras Government, was present here for supporting Mr Raju, a Justice Party candidate.

The Congress circles are confident of Mr. Giri's success.—United Press.

HARIJAN ASSAULTS HARIJAN

Refusal To Lend Money Results In Injury With Axe

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

The story of how a Harijan of village Karbath in the police station Burki was attacked by another Harijan with an axe whom he refused to lend money for gambling on the Divali festival has been received here by the police.

The victim was removed to hospital, with serious injuries. The police are searching for the alleged assailant.—United Press.

John Wright Leaves For Baghdad

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

American entrant to the Melbourne air-race John Wright after a stay of two days has left for Baghdad.—A. P. Special.

BANK DIRECTOR SENTENCED

Gets One Year's R. I. In Ambala Cheating Case

AMBALA, Nov. 9

Mr. H. Mahmood, First Class Magistrate, Ambala City, pronounced orders in what is known as the Ambala Cheating Case and sentenced Mr. V. P. Kapila, Managing Director of the Industrial Bank of India Ltd Ambala Cantonment, to one and half years' rigorous imprisonment under section 420, I P C and for another year and a half under section 468, I P C for alleged cheating and forgery. The two sentences are to run concurrently.

The court has recommended 'B' class treatment for the accused. As the accused wanted to file an appeal against the sentence, he has been released on bail—United Press.

ARRESTED UNDER ARMS ACT

Strenuous Hunt For Culprit Ends

LAHORE, November 10.

After a strenuous investigation for about one month, the Lahore police have succeeded in tracing out the culprit, who stole a six-chambered revolver along with six bullets from the bungalow of Syed Faiz-ul-Hasan, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore, situated in Ichhra, a suburb of Lahore.

The police raided the house of one Rahmat of Qilla Didar Singh, a villager in the Gujranwala District and after a thorough search of his house recovered the revolver. The man was placed under arrest. A case under the Arms Act and Section 379 I.P.C., has been registered against the suspect.—United Press.

DAYANAND DAY IN LUDHIANA

LUDHIANA, Nov. 8.

Rishi Dayanand Day was enthusiastically celebrated in the local Arya Samaj Mandir. A number of persons spoke on the life and teachings of Swami Dayanand.

The lecture of Pandit Dharam Vir Vidyalankar, Secretary, Shrad dhanand Trust, Delhi was highly appreciated. The students of Arya Girls' School actively partook in the day's proceedings and a young girl related the incidents from Swamiji's life. The Arya School band was in attendance.—United Press.

IMPROVING CONDITION OF VILLAGES

Mahatma Says His Association Will Be Purely Non-Political Body

MADRAS, Nov. 10

"The Village Industries Association will be open to all including Government servants if they will subscribe to the rules of the Association. It is to be purely a non-political organisation having no other end in view, but the encouragement of village industries and general improvement of the conditions of the villages," says Mahatma Gandhi, in the course of a letter to Mr. B. Shiva Rao.

Mr. Shiva Rao, who is the sponsor of the Buy Indian League of Madras has recently returned to India after a lengthy tour. On the Continent and in the United States of America. He has studied the economic conditions particularly of the villages.

The "United Press" learns that a suggestion to incorporate a modified form of President Roosevelt's Industrial Code in the organisation of the Village Industries Association will be placed before Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Shiva Rao shortly.

Mr. Shiva Rao has been invited by Gandhiji to discuss with several suggestions that he has submitted towards making the organisation of the Village Industries Association effective and work on lines that will be beneficial not only to the Labour but also to the Capital class.

He proposes to take up the work of the Village Industries Association after getting the necessary amendments thereon in the light of his experience in Western countries.

Mr. Shiva Rao left for Wardha to-day to meet Gandhiji.—United Press.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BIHAR

Sardar Patel Completes His Programme

PATNA, Nov. 10.

The electioneering campaign on behalf of candidates of respective parties is being intensified as polling on November 13 and 14 is approaching fast.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left last night after having completed a whirlwind campaign throughout Bihar on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Pandit Malaviya arrived at Buxar yesterday from Calcutta and commenced the election on behalf of the Nationalist Party by addressing a meeting there. He then visited Dumraon as a guest of the Maharaja.

To-day Panditji addressed a largely attended meeting here. Mr. Dalmia, an independent candidate, also with the permission of Pandit Malaviya addressed the meeting, refuting the charges brought against him by his opponents.

Provided he gets a good report of his wife's health, Pandit Malaviya will visit, in the course of the day, Hilsa, Fatuwa, Barh, Bakhtiarpur, Harnaut and Bihar. —United Press.

PIR OF HOSHIARPUR SENTENCED

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 9.

The Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur, announced orders in the Adampore Doaba Kidnapping Case and sentenced Fateh Mohmmed, stated to be a Pir of Hoshiarpur District, to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 367 and 377, I.P.C. for the alleged kidnapping, etc., of a minor school boy.—United Press.

SENTENCES REDUCED ON APPEAL

AMRITSAR, Nov. 8.

The Sessions Judge pronounced orders in the appeal preferred by the seven workers of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, reducing the sentences from 9 months' rigorous imprisonment to that of 3 months' each and setting aside the order demanding security.—United Press

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.